Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-87-192
Monday
5 October 1987

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-87-192 *5 October 1987*

CONTENTS

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 October Middle East and South Asia Review 1

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Inter-Arab Affairs

Open Letter Addressed to President Reagan *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 28 Sep]* 4

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Returns to Tunis After Visit to SFRY *[Sanaa VOP]* 5
Fatah Central Committee Begins Tunis Meeting *[Baghdad Voice of the PLO]* 5
Fatah Revolutionary Council Resumes Work 2 Oct *[Sanaa VOP]* 6
Ends Meetings *[Baghdad Voice of the PLO]* 6
AL-HAWADITH Interviews PLO's Al-Wazir *[2 Oct]* 6
Corrective Movement Official Views Conference *[AL-QUDS 28 Sep]* 7
Federal Unionist Party Formed on West Bank *[AKHBAR AL-USBU' 1 Oct]* 8

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

Taleb Ibrahimi Meets With Chadian Counterpart 9

Chad

Monte Carlo on Imminent Libyan Offensive 9
Libyan Air Force Overflights Noted 1 Oct 9
Overflights Continue 2 Oct 9
Further Overflights Reported 9

Egypt

Mubarak Addresses Nation on Eve of Referendum 9
Reelection Referendum Begins 11
Woodward Book Excerpt on Al-Sadat Banned *[AL-WAFD 30 Sep]* 11
Mubarak Office Bugging Cited 11
Organization Threatens U.S., Israeli Embassies *[Radio Monte Carlo]* 12
Claims Cairo Terrorist Attacks *[AL-NAHAR 3 Oct]* 12

Libya

Reagan Said Approved Al-Qadhdhafi Killing 12
School Graduates Told To Report to Military 12
U.S. Said To Send Chad 'Stinger' Missiles 12
Al-Qadhdhafi Launches Ship 'Algeria' 13
Egypt's 'Attempts To Create Discord' Assailed 13

Morocco

Abdellatif Filali Speaks to UN General Assembly 13
Prime Minister Laraki Returns From Tunis 14
King Receives 'Arafat Message on ICO Summit 14

Sudan

Democratic Unionist Party Approves Coalition 14
National Islamic Front To Remain Opposition 14
Economic Pact Signed With Libya in Khartoum *[JANA]* 14
Taj al-Din Receives Libyan Armed Forces Head *[JANA]* 14

Tunisia

Ben Ali States Commitment to 'Bourguiban Line' 15

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Inter-Gulf Affairs

Gunboats Said Driven Off Near Al-Khafjib 16
Kuwait Denies Involvement *[KUNA]* 16
Saudi Involvement Denied *[Riyadh]* 16
Two Mines Found, Removed Near UAE Coast 16

Bahrain

Minister Denies Iran Claims on 'Iran-Ajr' 16

Saudi Arabia

Ministry 'Source' on Iran, Pilgrim Corpses 16

IRAQ

'Aziz Views Security Council, Resolution 18
Hits USSR-Iran 'Bargain' *[Monte Carlo]* 18
On USSR Conflict With 598 *[Monte Carlo]* 18
Views UN Resolution 598 19
Paper Reiterates Stand on Resolution 598 19
Iranian Efforts To 'Tailor' War Viewed 19
Gulf Military Operations, Strikes Continue 20
Communique No 2,855 Issued 20
Communique No 2,856 Issued 20
Communique No 2,857 Issued 21
Basra Shelled; Iran Warned 21
Communique No 2,858 Issued 22
Civilian Areas Shelled 22
Communique 2,859 Issued 23
Iranian Claims Denied 23
Lloyds Says 104 Oil Tankers Hit in Gulf 23

ISRAEL

Reagan Cancels Meeting, Surprises Shamir *[HADASHOT 5 Oct]* 24
Peres Briefs Cabinet on New Soviet Positions 24
Peres Notes Changes in Soviet, PRC Policies 25
Peres Discusses Talks With Soviets, U.S. Jews 26
Shamir Ready for West Bank Peace 'Arrangements' *[MA'ARIV 2 Oct]* 27
Shamir Denies Allegations 28

Shamir Meets Informally With Palestinians 28
Interest Offices To Be Exchanged With Nigeria *[DAVAR 4 Oct]* 29
Senior Diplomats To Be Exchanged With Turkey 29
UNIFIL Soldier Killed by SLA Fire 4 Oct 29
UNIFIL Says Firing Deliberate 29
Alignment Lead Stronger Than Past Elections *[HA'ARETZ 28 Sep]* 29

JORDAN

Reportage on Visit by Pakistani President 31
Arrives in Amman 31
Talks With Husayn 31
Welcomed by Husayn at Banquet 31
Speaks at Amman Banquet 33
King Husayn Concludes Gulf Tour, Returns Home 35
To Visit Libya, Meet 'Arafat *[QNA]* 35
Prince Hasan Returns From UN Assembly Session 35
Royal Decree Approves Restored Ties With Libya 36
House Members Cable Bourguiba on Sentences *[AL-DUSTUR 1 Oct]* 36
Bethlehem Mayor Frayj Arrives, Makes Statement *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 30 Sep]* 36
AL-RA'Y Reports Preparations for Summit *[1 Oct]* 36

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Speaks at News Conference in Bern 37
Views Hostage Situation *[VOL]* 37
Discusses Sovereignty Issue *[VOL]* 37
Returns From Bern 4 Oct 37
Birri Meets Soviet Envoy, Views Israeli Actions *[VOM]* 37
More Resignations, Changes in Phalangist Party 38
Abu Nidal Opens Offices, Establishes Residence *[RFL]* 38
Ja'Ja' Urges Syrian Withdrawal, Independence *[RFL]* 38
PLO, Amal in Alert; Reinforce Beirut, South *[VOL]* 38
Israeli Reinforcements Reported in Jazzin 39
Islamic Front Rally Supports Tunisian Movement *[AL-NAHAR 29 Sep]* 39

SYRIA

Government Reportedly To Undergo 'Reshuffle' *[WAKH]* 40
Faruq al-Shar' Meets Counterparts in New York 40
On Situation in Lebanon *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* 40
Reportage on Visits by Soviet Delegations 40
Al-Ahmar Receives Yelchenko 40
Yelchenko Attends Reception 40
Al-Kasm Receives Khomenko 41
Al-Tarabulsi, Khomenko Talk 41
Seminar on USSR Ends 41
Al-Ahmar Meets With Cuban PCC Official 42
Damascus Radio Notes Al-Shar' UN Speech 42
Paper Views 'True Objective' of Shultz Tour 43
Paper Criticizes Saddam's 'Secondary Issue' 43

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Revolutionary Council Endorses Najib Candidacy 44
Soviets Send Congratulations 45
Najib Cables Thanks 46
Hazaras Congratulate Najib 46

Wakil Returns from UN General Assembly, Visits 46
Comments on SFRY, Geneva Talks 47
Hatef-led Delegation Returns From USSR Visit 47
Communications Minister Returns from USSR 47
Soviet Gas Exploration Equipment Purchased 48
Deputy Defense Minister on Pakistan Intrusions 48
Mujahidin Attacks in Qandahar, Ghazni Reported *[Karachi]* 48
5,000 Rebels Accept Reconciliation Policy 49

Bangladesh

Commentary on India's Anti-Muslim Riots 49
Ershad Warns Against Disrupting Flood Aid 49

India

Reportage on Terrorist Activities in Punjab 50
3 Policemen Killed 50
4 Terrorists, 1 Farmer Killed 50
2 Terrorist Groups Clash 50
3 Killed in Bombay Clashes; Curfew Imposed 50
Talks Begin With Pakistan on River Dispute 50
Gandhi Comments on Sri Lanka, Border Fighting 51
New Non-political Forum Opens in New Delhi 51

Iran

General Threatens U.S. Bases in Gulf 51
Tehran on U.S. Moves, 'Massing of Forces' 51
IRGC Commander on Persian Gulf Maneuvers 52
IRGC Invites Trained Personnel To Report 52
Khamene'i Addresses Army Graduation Ceremony 52
Musavi on Role of IRGC Naval Maneuvers 52
Statement Urges 'Permanent War' Against U.S. 52
WIH Statement on Retaliation Against Iraq 53
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Delivers Friday Sermon 53
Gulf Foes To Close Tehran, Baghdad Missions *[AFP]* 58
Vice President Bush Briefs Thatcher on War 58
Relations 'Formally Severed' 59
Oil Minister Doubts Impact of U.S. Embargo 59
Oil Drilling Agreement Signed With USSR 60
Reportage on Meetings Held by Soviet Envoy 60
Holds Talks With Iravani 60
Discusses Relations With Musavi 60
Tehran Assails Weinberger, U.S. 'Terrorism' 60
Commentary Assails Bourguiba's Policies 61
Marchers En Route to Port City, Await Orders 61
French Ship Finds Mine South of Strait 62
Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue 62
Communique No 2,977 62
Communique No 2,978 62
Iraqi Aircraft Bomb Plant 63
Retaliatory Attacks on Iraq 63
Iraqi Installations 'Pounded' 63
Kurds Down Government Helicopter 63
Security at Al-Sulaymaniyah 63
Iraqi Casualties Noted 64

Communique No 2,979 64
SAIRI Forces Launch 'Zafar-2' 64
Mojahedin Attack Town in Kirkuk 64
Mojahedin Take Heights in Iraq 65
Further on Mojahedin Successes 65

Pakistan

4 Injured in Islamabad Market Blast 5 Oct 65
Afghan Helicopters Captured in Chitral 65
Junejo Clarifies Idea on UN Force in DRA 65
Talks With India on Kashmir Barrage Begin 65
U.S. Sources Deny Cutoff of Aid Package 66
Ziaul Haq Leaves for Jordan, Turkey 4 Oct 66
Ghulam Ishaq Khan Acting President 66

Sri Lanka

More Details of Trincomalee Attacks Reported 66
Reparations Promised 66
11 Platoons Sent *[Delhi]* 67
Situation Improves 67
'Shoot on Sight' Orders *[Hong Kong AFP]* 67
Indian Troops Criticized *[Hong Kong AFP]* 68
Jayewardene Criticism Denied *[Delhi]* 68
'Boatload of Weapons' Found by Gunboat 69
Police Arrest 2 Involved in Raid on Army Camp 69

5 October Middle East and South Asia Review

LD051311 [Editorial Report]

Gulf Conflict

Denials on Al-Khafji Incident—A Saudi Defense and Aviation Ministry source cited by Riyadh radio denied reports that Saudi warplanes intercepted Iranian gunboats heading for the Saudi-Kuwaiti port of Al-Khafji 3 October, asserting that *Reuter's* report in this regard was "totally untrue." No Iranian boat approached Saudi waters and neither did any Saudi aircraft intercept any boat in the Gulf that morning, the source emphasized. Nevertheless, he reaffirmed that Saudi Arabia and the other GCC countries are ready to repulse any aggression and defend their homeland. A Kuwaiti Defense Ministry source likewise stressed that Kuwaiti surveillance systems did not detect any "suspicious" movements 3 October, KUNA noted. However, Gulf shipping sources cited by Amman radio stated that warplanes had intercepted gunboats about 20 km from Al-Khafji, forcing them to flee.

For Iran's part, IRNA reported that IRGC naval forces carried out "Freedom Island" maneuvers in the Gulf which ended "successfully" the night of 3 October. The IRGC naval commander said the maneuvers were aimed at defending Khark Island and oil fields in the Gulf, IRNA noted, and Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi said they were a warning to those who seek a presence in the Gulf through "hatching plots." The movement of U.S. warships toward the northern Gulf was mentioned by Tehran radio, which warned that the "tightening of the military dragnet of U.S. warships" along Iran's coasts is part of "increased U.S. preparations for a possible attack on Iran." In another development, Iranian General Zahirnezhad told a Tehran paper that Iran would be fully justified in attacking U.S. bases in the Gulf states once the "malicious intent" of the United States is established, according to IRNA.

Military Developments—A Cypriot oil tanker was hit and set on fire in an Iraqi air strike south of Khark Island 2 October, INA reported, citing a Lloyds report. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi warplanes hit two maritime targets in the Gulf that day. "Scores" of Iraqi planes also attacked the Marun pumping station and the Karang oil fields, the communique stated. The Iraqi Air Force raided the Agha Jari oil fields and the Bid Boland oil complex the following day, according to another communique carried by Baghdad radio. Tehran radio reported that Iraqi warplanes inflicted damage and caused casualties in raids on Khuzestan 2 and 3 October.

An Iranian military statement broadcast by Tehran radio 3 October reaffirmed Iran's intention of beginning a "new phase of preventative and retaliatory actions" against Iraqi cities the following day in response to Iraq's "crimes." Nineteen Iraqi civilians were killed by Iran's artillery bombardment of Basra and other Iraqi cities 4 October, according to an Iraqi communique carried by Baghdad radio. Another 12 civilians were killed and 51 wounded by Iranian shelling later that night, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement reported by INA. He warned Iran that Iraq has the right to use its "overwhelming superiority" to hit back at Iranian cities, adding that the Iraqi Air Force can "wipe out entire Iranian cities" if necessary.

In another military development, Tehran radio and IRNA carried reports of a new offensive in Iraq's Kirkuk Province launched by pro-Iranian Iraqi rebels 4 October. The reports claimed that Iraqi "mujahidin" destroyed a police headquarters in the town of Kifri.

Rafsanjani Sermon—There is a strong probability that Iran "will have to be engaged on another front in the south of the country in the not-too-distant future," Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani warned in a Friday sermon broadcast by Tehran radio. Although current Iranian force levels are insufficient to fight a war on two fronts, Iran may need to deploy more forces in the Gulf coastal region to be ready to give the United States a "suitable response," he said. Iran should mobilize all those capable of bearing arms for a "new move," he indicated. The Majlis speaker warned the United States and its NATO allies that Iran's policy of "restraint and patience" is not the result of weakness or fear of confrontation, and he affirmed that it would be much "sweeter" for Iranians to fight the United States than the "deceived" Iraqis. In contrast, he praised the "correct stand" of the USSR and the Eastern bloc, commending the Soviets for having said "in diplomatic language" that Iraq was responsible for starting the war.

Iraqi-Soviet Relations—Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz accused the Soviet Union and Iran of reaching an "understanding" whereby the Soviets would not press for the implementation of UN Resolution 598, Radio Monte Carlo noted. At a New York press conference reported by the radio, 'Aziz asserted that any amendments to the resolution by Iran "or any other state" constitute a plot against the cease-fire plan.

Final Break in Relations—Iran's ambassador to Turkey announced 3 October that Iran has "formally severed" diplomatic relations with Iraq, IRNA reported. Ankara radio cited a statement from the Turkish Foreign Ministry saying that it would facilitate the closing of the diplomatic missions. AFP noted that, despite 7 years of war, Iran and Iraq had continued to post charge d'affaires in each other's capitals.

Iran

Iranians Killed in London—Iranian exiles Ali Tavakoli-Nabavi and his son, Nadir, were shot to death in their London apartment, London *Press Association* reported, adding that they were suspected victims of a Tehran hit squad. Tavakoli-Nabavi was said to be a "strongly

outspoken" opponent of the Khomeyni regime. According to IRNA, the Iranian Embassy in London stated that the killings "could be interpreted in line with the general policies of the U.S. Government."

Soviet Envoy Talks—Prime Minister Musavi, in a meeting with the Soviet ambassador to Iran, pointed to "recent, important improvements in Tehran-Moscow ties," IRNA reported. The Soviet envoy also met with the oil and economic and financial affairs ministers to discuss the construction of two power plants in Iran as well as Iranian oil and gas exports, IRNA added.

Tunisia

Rachid Sfar's dismissal as prime minister was directly linked to the growth of the Islamic Tendency Movement (MTI) and illustrates the Bourguiba regime's anxiety about this issue, Tehran radio asserted in a commentary on the "crisis" in Tunisia. The radio contended that Sfar's dismissal was in line with President Bourguiba's policy of purging his officials in order to reduce and deflect pressures on the regime as a whole.

In another development, 20 members of the Jordanian parliament sent Bourguiba a cable urging him to review the "harsh sentences" passed against the MTI group and to "restore justice," Amman's *Al-Dustur* reported.

Lebanon

Phalangists—The Phalangist Party Political Bureau is expected to discuss the wave of resignations from party positions at a 5 October meeting, Beirut radio reported. According to a "Phalangist Salvation Movement" source cited by the radio, the Phalangist general secretariat has thus far received nine resignations in protest at the policy of the leadership.

Amal and the Palestinians—In a 2 October statement broadcast by Beirut radio, the Amal Movement stressed its desire to hasten implementation of the 11 September agreement with the Palestinians, adding that it is prepared to implement the provisions of the accord "as soon as possible, within as few as 3 days." The statement accused the Palestinians of making false accusations against Amal and called for an end to the Palestinian "information campaigns." A PLO communique broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio the previous day had accused Amal of shelling Shatila camp. A Voice of Lebanon radio report on the camps situation noted that Amal and Palestinian fighters are in a state of alert in southern Beirut and East Sidon.

Abu Nidal—The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited a local news agency report that Palestinian terrorist Sabri al-Banna is now based in Lebanon following the closure of his offices in Damascus.

Incidents in South—The UNIFIL command protested to Israel over the killing of a UNIFIL soldier by the SLA 4 October, Beirut radio reported. The Nepalese soldier was shot dead while being taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Earlier, a Lebanese citizen who is a U.S. resident was seriously wounded when he attempted to attack IDF soldiers in Israel's security zone, according to Jerusalem radio.

Israel

Gaza—Three Gaza Strip residents were killed by the IDF 1 October when they attempted to run an IDF roadblock near the Al-Burayj refugee camp, Jerusalem radio reported.

Shamir Talks With Palestinians—Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir held talks with six "pro-Jordanian" Palestinians 4 October, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that Shamir reaffirmed his desire to maintain a direct dialogue with King Husayn.

Peres on Soviets—The whole world takes current changes in the Soviet Union seriously, except for Israel, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres complained during a 4 October meeting reported by IDF radio. Briefing the Cabinet on his talks with Eduard Shevardnadze, Peres said the Soviet foreign minister had expressed "new positions" and had indicated the USSR's readiness to discuss any proposal or request. Peres also confirmed that he had turned down a Soviet offer to exchange interest offices on the grounds that Israel expects full relations with the USSR.

Chad-Libya

Ndjamena radio warned 1 October of an "imminent" Libyan attack on Chad from the north and east. The Libyan defense minister's visit to Sudan's Darfur region on the Chadian border, the radio said, was to give orders to 4,000 troops for a combined Libyan offensive. In addition, the radio asserted that the Libyan invasion forces have been strengthened by "Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian mercenaries."

Egypt

Mubarak Referendum—Millions of Egyptians began voting in the 5 October referendum on the reelection of President Husni Mubarak, Cairo radio reported. Mubarak had earlier urged a full turnout in a speech broadcast by the radio.

CIA Collaboration—According to *Al-Wafd*, the Information Ministry banned the entry of the 26 September issue of *The Washington Post* because of its serialization of Bob Woodward's book *Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA, 1981-1987*. The *Post* extracts pointed to high-level Egyptian Government collaboration with the CIA, *Al-Wafd* reported.

Threat to Embassies—The "Al-Hilal Revolutionary Organization" threatened to "destroy" the U.S. and Israeli Embassies in Cairo in a statement cited by the Lebanese paper *Al-Nahar*.

Sudan

New Government—Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that "all issues" on the formation of a new government have been agreed on but that "consultations are continuing," SUNA reported 2 October. The Democratic Unionist Party has decided to restore its coalition with Al-Mahdi's Al-Ummah party, SUNA noted, but the National Islamic Front has announced that it will remain in opposition.

Student Protest—Students demonstrated in Khartoum over the weekend to protest sugar and gasoline price increases, SUNA reported.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Open Letter Addressed to President Reagan

PM021405 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Sep 87 p 9

[Dr Amin al-Hafiz article: "Open Letter to President Reagan"]

[Excerpts] Mr President, excuse me if I begin my letter by stating frankly to you that I am one of many in this world who have no confidence in you, in addition to those who "no longer" have confidence in you. Your contradictory actions have followed one another during your Presidency; your unkept promises have multiplied, as have your pledges that you have neither honored nor kept, to the point that today one does not know the source of your moral courage, inasmuch as you persist in your approach based on good promises and fearful threats. You and your Presidency have reached an old age, and you no longer have the power with which you first appeared in the world—distinguished and notable—nor that courageous fortitude that you clung to at the start of your second term in the face of fierce winds that raged against you domestically and internationally. All of this has been of your own making, especially the Iran-contragate scandal.

Mr President, Tuesday [as published] I listened to your annual speech in New York at the UN General Assembly. A number of points caught my attention, points that I could not help smiling at without irony and bitterness. One of them was:

"The aim of U.S. policy toward Nicaragua is simple: It is to establish true and free democracy and a constitutional and multiparty democracy. Mark that well. Mark that well. We will not accept false democracy that leads to dictatorship with a mere democratic veneer".

I recalled a situation some years ago when you issued statement after statement nearly every week, emphasizing your determination to help Lebanon regain its security and stability and to support its legitimate government in its endeavor to recover its power and sovereignty and to prepare the Lebanese people for the return of "true democracy" and the subsequent withdrawal of foreign forces.

I recalled how one day you stood at the entrance to the White House overlooking the garden, which was in bloom, and next to you stood Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, the president of the Lebanese Republic, while in front of you were photographers' lenses and the pens of reporters—in other words, the whole world and all international public opinion. You then turned to the Lebanese president and in a loud voice—one full of self-confidence, power, determination, and certainty—told him: "You can rely on us."

Since then the situation in Lebanon has deteriorated even further, while fragmentation, internecine fighting, and intervention has worsened. [passage omitted]

You have turned back repeatedly, and you have contradicted your own words to the extent that even many of your own people and members of Congress have accused you of covering up the facts and of insincerity.

When you sent the 6th Fleet to the shores of Lebanon in a show of sensational though impotent muscle-flexing, the Lebanese confronted it with resentment and loathing, nicknaming the aircraft carrier *New Jersey* "New Scandal." You had to withdraw it, and it withdrew with its tail between its legs. The official justification for this retreat was the explosion that killed hundreds of U.S. Marines who were victims of your administration's neglect. This explosion was the result of the lack of precautions that are a must for any military or fighting organization. The real reason for your forces' flight, however, was not this; the reason was the one you later mentioned in the very last statement you delivered concerning your Lebanese adventure when you noted at that time: "The reason for our failure (you used the word failure) in Lebanon was the U.S. Congress, which exerted pressure on us to withdraw."! What you said was the truth, but you told only half the truth, not the whole truth. You should have mentioned that Congress pressured you because it in turn was under pressure from U.S. Zionists who did not agree that you should act in any Middle East region without Zionist Israel's participation and approval. [passage omitted]

A long and elaborate portion of your recent speech at the United Nations concerned Afghanistan. You asked the Soviet occupiers to withdraw, and you boasted that you had made this request directly to Mr Gorbachev when you met with him last spring, hoping that there would be a complete withdrawal in the course of this year. That is all very well, but your speech did not touch on the fundamental problem affecting the entire Arab and Islamic world—that is to say, the Palestinian question and the Middle East problem. Has it not occurred to you to ask Israeli officials, with whom you meet more frequently than you do Gorbachev, to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and to agree to Palestinian self-determination? Have you not thought that pressure ought to be exerted on Israel and all its parties to accept the convocation of a genuine international conference to deal with the problem, with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO? What made you avoid mentioning this vital subject in your supposedly historic speech? Is this not traditional regard for Zionist feelings? Is this not connivance with Israel in order to put off any subject concerning the Palestinian cause while simultaneously making it possible for the Zionists to swallow

up the West Bank and Gaza, after expelling the population before it is able to multiply and clearly put an end to the Hebrew state's Jewish, racist nature? [passage omitted]

Mr President, today you are sending your fleets to the Gulf, mobilizing your armies, intimidating and threatening, and declaring your resolve to impose sanctions on the state that does not comply with Security Council Resolution 598. You know that this enthusiasm of yours ought to be genuine and sustained, because it will come up against many known and unknown forces that will try to break and reduce it. Are you in fact prepared for this? [passage omitted]

Mr President, we sincerely advise you to consult your friends, the pillars of world Zionism, before you proceed with your Gulf adventure and have people pin their hopes on you, as a group of naive Lebanese previously did—but we were not among them, thank God—only for you to subsequently retreat, withdraw, and then flee. Did you not read what Israeli officials, headed by Sharon, Rabin, and Arens, said in their unequivocal statements that it is in Israel's interests that the Iraq-Iran war continue? Are you able to escape their influence and congressional pressure? You feel free to act in regions that do not greatly concern Zionism because these regions are not in the Middle East region and do not threaten Israel—regions such as Afghanistan. You also possess the freedom to send your aircraft to attack Libya and to send Chad the latest types of missiles and sophisticated weapons. Congress, which is subject to Zionist pressure, lies in wait for you, and we can only wonder: How can you, your administration, and Congress refrain from supplying [arms] to the Arab states that demand an end to the war and compliance with international resolutions at the very same time you are sending the latest weapons to Chad, thereby encouraging it to employ a military option instead of arbitration and dialogue with its African and Muslim brothers and neighbors?

Mr President, you have no doubt noticed in these remarks of ours a great deal of misgiving and distrust of your ability to pursue your policies, especially those concerning Arab issues and problems of the Middle East.

Will you by a miracle this time appear just and strong to the world, strong to an extent befitting what is presently the largest and most important state in the world, and just to the extent of conforming with principles—principles propounded by your forefathers, the founders of the United States—that are based on respect for human rights and the guarantee of world peace?"

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Returns to Tunis After Visit to SFRY

JN031758 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee chairman has returned to Tunis from Belgrade after concluding an official 3-day visit to the SFRY. Yesterday, WAFA said Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], who returned to Tunis on Wednesday, held talks with SFRY officials. The talks dealt with current developments in the Palestine question from all aspects, the possibility of holding an international conference for peace in the region, and bolstering PLO-SFRY relations.

The SFRY Presidency reaffirmed support for the Palestinian people's just struggle to regain their legitimate rights under the PLO's leadership. During its meeting on 1 October, the SFRY Presidency described the results of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to Belgrade as constructive and positive, adding that the visit revealed identical views on various international issues.

The SFRY Presidency called for holding an international conference on the Middle East issue under UN auspices with the participation, on an equal footing, of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu 'Ammar left Belgrade on Wednesday following a 2-day [as heard] visit to the SFRY at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. During the visit, he held talks with the SFRY president and a number of senior SFRY officials.

Fatah Central Committee Begins Tunis Meeting

JN021904 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee began its meeting in Tunis yesterday under the chairmanship of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. During its meetings, the Central Committee will discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, the conditions of our Palestinian people inside and outside the ocupied homeland, an international peace conference on the Middle East, Arab-Palestinian relations, and Fatah's internal affairs. The Central Committee will also prepare a report on topics to be discussed which will be submitted to the PLO Revolutionary Council. The Council is expected to hold meetings at the end of the Fatah Central Committee meetings.

Fatah Revolutionary Council Resumes Work 2 Oct

JN031735 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Yesterday the Fatah Revolutionary Council resumed the work of its session which began in Tunis on 1 October to discuss Fatah's internal affairs at the organizational level as well as the activities of Fatah's departments in the presence of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman, and members of the Fatah Central Committee. During the Council's meetings, Brother Abu 'Ammar presented a comprehensive political review of developments regarding the Palestine question.

Ends Meetings

JN041925 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1820 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] The Fatah Revolutionary Council ended meetings in Tunis late last night. Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] attended the meeting. The Fatah Revolutionary Council adopted several recommendations on the political situation in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas during its 3 days of meetings. The Council also adopted recommendations on our Palestinian people's state of affairs in and outside the occupied homeland and in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and discussed several Fatah organizational issues.

Our correspondent has learned that the Fatah Revolutionary Council will prepare a report on the topics discussed to be submitted to the PLO Central Council. The PLO Central Council will begin meetings in Tunis on Monday in the presence of Brother Abu 'Ammar and under the chairmanship of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih.

AL-HAWADITH Interviews PLO's Al-Wazir

PM021821 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 2 Oct 87 pp 32, 33

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, by Usamah 'Ajjaj in Baghdad; date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: The Libyan-sponsored meetings held in Tripoli among the factions which did not participate in the 18th PNC session led to some of them feeling concern that there might be further differences in the Palestinian arena. What is your assessment of these meetings?

Abu Jihad: I believe the fundamental fact must be stressed; namely, the Palestinian people's unity, both inside and outside, over their causes and national rights. This fact has been deeply established over years of Palestinian struggle. The 18th PNC session firmly embodied this unity. Aspects of unified action have been manifested in the Lebanese arena, where all people share the same trench to defend the camps and confront the Israeli enemy in the occupied territories.

Despite some reports of other activities concerning organizations within the [Palestine National] Salvation Front [PNSF] which did not participate in the PNC session because they had no power to decide to join that session, despite the false political excuses they made, I do not want to give these meetings more than their actual weight, since our brothers in Libya are still making efforts in an attempt to prompt these organizations to unify themselves first and then unite within the framework of the PLO. Each participating faction proposed its own plan, including the PNSF, Abu Mayzar, and dissidents from Fatah and the [Popular] Struggle Front. However, they did not agree on a unified formula. They asked our brothers in Libya to give them another month to continue their discussions and reach an agreed, unified formula.

What concerns us is the need to stress that the PLO has declared that it would welcome any of these parties in joining PLO institutions. This is despite the fact that we believe that any positive developments in relations with Syria in the future would improve the position of these brothers who comply with Syrian decisions, if some of the parties that are sincere about their cause conduct their bilateral contacts within this context. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Do you not believe that contacts between Israel and the Soviets might create a crisis between the PLO and Moscow? And what about Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] visit to Moscow?

Abu Jihad: Let us say that after the recent PNC session, relations with the Soviet Union saw new forward development. This was manifested in the visit [to the Soviet Union] made by a high-ranking delegation headed by Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] and its meetings with Soviet officials. This is in addition to the constant contacts through envoys and representives. Abu 'Ammar is also expected to visit Moscow at the head of an important delegation. Undoubtedly this visit will be of special importance, especially as it is being prepared for before the meetings between Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and his U.S. counterpart, Shultz, which will precede the Gorbachev-Reagan summit, a part of which will be devoted to the Middle East problem, among other international issues.

We appreciate the position taken by the Soviets toward our just cause and political maneuvers, especially as they have declared that the PLO has the right to participate as an independent delegation alongside other parties in an international conference, at which the Soviet Union wants to have the power to make decisions and arbitrate in the face of Israel and the United States.

During our constant contacts with the Soviets about the truth of their contacts with Israel they explained to us the dimensions and objectives of these contacts, indicating that they would in no way harm the principled stand Moscow adopts toward the PLO and the national rights of the Palestinian people. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: One question remains regarding the aggravated Palestinian relations with the frontline states. Let us begin with Syria. Is there anything new in Syrian-Palestinian relations?

Abu Jihad: Despite the PNC's positive initiative toward the brothers in Syria, it can be said that the Syrian position is still refusing to respond. I would be revealing no secret if I said that several Palestinian initiatives were made and Arab and international efforts have continued to open channels for dialogue but nothing has been achieved so far. We understand the circumstances surrounding us. We still feel the pain of what happened in the Lebanese arena. We stress that we always hope to maintain normal brotherly relations with Syria in view of the disasters and dangers surrounding our nation. We would say that reality now imposes the need for relations to be restored to their normal course.

Al-Hawadith: Is there anything new in relations with Jordan after the visit to Amman by Hani al-Hasan [Fatah Central Committee member and 'Arafat adviser]?

[illegible]ad: The Jordanian position still insists that channels can be opened if the PLO returns—not to commence from the start but from where dialogue was last interrupted. This means that we return holding aloft a banner recognizing Resolution 242—something which we reject. We have always cared about bilateral relations, even though political visions have differed. What is required is for the gap not to be widened, but rather for an atmosphere facilitating dialogue and meetings to be created.

Corrective Movement Official Views Conference

JN011150 Amman AL-QUDS in Arabic
28 Sep 87 pp 1, 15

[Text] An official in the Corrective Movement has said that the preparations to convene a general Palestinian popular conference are being made properly. The responsible source described the general popular conference as a decisive battle in our people's national march which will end a phase of loss, confusion, fragmentation, and successive failures. Such a conference will be the beginning of a new phase of genuine unity for our people's masses in the form of one popular organization which will be guided by one nationalist, organizational, and political working program approved by the people, he added.

He said: Our general popular conference will be the first Palestinian popular conference since 1967. This will be a conference for all the Palestinian people within the framework of the PLO. The Fatah Corrective Movement and the PLO have called and prepared for such a conference. Hence, it will be a conference for all the Palestinian people with all their social and professional groups wherever they may be, he said.

He added: This expected conference is a historical precedent for our national struggle in terms of its comprehensive and just representation and broad base of participation. Its national importance and its impact on the subsequent course of Palestinian national action also make it a historic precedent. The representation in such a conference will include all the social and professional groups of the Palestinian people and will take into account both the regional distribution of population in occupied Palestine and the geographical distribution of the Palestinian people in the diaspora. Thus, each Palestinian group anywhere on earth, particularly the steadfast Palestinians under the yoke of occupation, will be represented by delegates who will attend the conference and participate in its work.

Thus, a genuine national unity along with a Palestinian popular consensus will be embodied in one of the highest forms of true democracy. This general Palestinian popular conference will be the people's representative and the framework of people's legitimacy as well as the source of the people's powers. When such a conference is held, then all false legitimacies will fall and there will be no legislative or executive Palestinian institution except this conference or except the institutions which will be established by the conference. Such a conference, in view of its nature and powers, will cancel, when it convenes, all that is currently existing and also all the conferences that preceded it so as to elect a legitimate leadership for our people. Such a leadership will derive its legitimacy from our people's legitimacy and will lead the forthcoming phase of our national march.

Hence, he said, the nationalist cause will be brought back to the hands of the party which owns this cause. In this way, it will express its view on the cause and will also define the path which must be followed to confront the tasks in the next phase of our struggle and our Palestinian national march.

He said: The importance of such a conference is due to the fact it will correct the defect in the national march on political and organizational levels. On one hand the conference will bring the national cause back to the people through a popular conference, which will outline the path, define a strategy for national action, and work out a political line for the next phase. Thus, the conference will adopt its political decision and its clear stand in a rational manner and will end the eras of haphazard decisionmaking, confusion, and lack of serious and credible political stands. On the other hand, the conference will work out a clear concept to establish one popular organization within a democratic structure in the PLO. This structure will be able to implement this political line

and to supervise its implementation. Consequently, this structure will achieve national unity for our organized people and will entrench the pillars of democracy and popular supervision of the PLO's institutions and its executive bodies.

He added: Our expected general Palestinian popular conference will actually be an important historic landmark in the history of our national struggle as well as a fateful, decisive battle in our national march.

Federal Unionist Party Formed on West Bank

JN011345 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 1 Oct 87 p 19

[Text] Thirty West Bank and Gaza Strip personalities held a meeting at the house of [Bethlehem Mayor] Ilyas Frayj in Bethlehem. During the meeting these personalities decided to form a Jordanian-Palestinian party called the Federal Unionist Party [Al-Hizb al-Fidarali al-Wahdawi].

Algeria

Taleb Ibrahimi Meets With Chadian Counterpart

LD030920 Algiers APS in Arabic 0840 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Excerpt] United Nations, 3 Oct (APS)—Yesterday, on the sidelines of the 42d UN General Assembly session where he chairs the Algerian delegation, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the [FLN] Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, had talks with Lassou Gouara, Chadian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

In their talks, the two ministers discussed the situation in Chad and the Libyan-Chadian dispute in light of the results of the recent OAU summit level, special committee meeting in Lusaka. [passage omitted]

Chad

Monte Carlo on Imminent Libyan Offensive

JN031236 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Ndjamena expects renewed fighting soon between Libyan and Chadian forces in northern and eastern Chad. The official Ndjamena radio today reported that the Libyan Army is making important military preparations both in areas within Chadian territory where it is deployed and on also the Sudanese-Chadian border as a prelude to resuming the offensive against Chad.

Ndjamena radio adds that the visit of the commander of the Libyan Armed Forces to Sudan's Darfur Province, which borders Chad, apparently aims to prepare for a new Libyan offensive against Chad from Sudan.

Ndjamena radio once again criticized PSP leader Walid Junblatt, saying he had sold his mercenaries to Al-Qadhdhafi.

Ndjamena accused the Libyan Air Force of continuing to violate Chadian airspace, asserting that Libyan aircraft flew over the towns of Bardai, Wour, and Zouar in the Tibesti Desert.

Libyan Air Force Overflights Noted 1 Oct

AB021936 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] The Libyan forces' first step prior to attacking Chad lies in their Air Force aircraft overflying Chadian territory on the orders of Al-Qadhdhafi. Yesterday, Libyan fighter-bombers overflew Wour at 0500, 1030, 1400, and 1600. Libyan aircraft also overflew Ouadi Doum at 0800 and 1100. These (?illegal) acts perpetrated by Libya constitute an obstacle to the negotiations conducted by the OAU ad hoc committee charged with solving the Chad-Libya conflict.

Overflights Continue 2 Oct

AB022148 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 2130 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Libyan Air Force aircraft this morning overflew the following Chadian localities: Wour at 0600, Yebe at 1030, Zouar at 1000, Kebi at 1050, and Bardai at 1430 and at 1420.

Further Overflights Reported

AB031907 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1848 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] This morning, the Libyan Air Force flew over two towns in the northern part of the country: Wour at 0500 and Yebbi Bou at 0830. Yesterday, the Libyan Air Force flew over four towns: Wour at 0600, 0900, and 1030; Zouar at 0600; Ogoui at 1030; and Bardai at 1430 and 1530.

Egypt

Mubarak Addresses Nation on Eve of Referendum

NC041054 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Address to the nation by President Husni Mubarak on the eve of the 5 October 1987 referendum on the second presidential term; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother citizens: In 2 days' time, on 6 October, the people of Egypt, from one end of the country to the other, will relive their most glorious national days, the days of their most immortal victory, and the most magnificent memories of their heroism. On that day in 1973, the Egyptian Armed Forces carried out the great crossing, stormed major positions, and destroyed the most formidable barriers and strongholds, with the fewest casualties known in the history of warfare anywhere in the world. All military institutions in the East and West acknowledged that this stunning, historic victory was a miracle by any standards, in terms of the masterly scientific planning that went into it, the capable handling of the most modern weapons, and the brave heroes in all branches of the Armed Forces, who offered their lives in order to give life to Egypt.

The heroes who were martyred and those who carried out the storming operation with courage and registered this immortal victory in the brightest chapters of our history were the sons of every family in Egypt, in the city and the village, in every big or small house, in all sects and groups. They were united by their attachment to the beloved homeland, their loyalty to its heritage and soil, and their extraordinary heroic readiness to sacrifice themselves for the sake of Egypt. Today, tomorrow, and throughout the coming generations they are the growing symbol of the nobles' manifestations of sacrifice, the most magnificent examples of patriotism, and the most glorious representation of attachment to the sacred land.

The late President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat's decision to go to war was a courageous and wise decision which manifested the greatest loyalty to the homeland and the people, and an honest belief in the ability, boldness, and faith of the Egyptian fighter. Egypt held its head very high. Every Arab felt that the Arab nation had regained its dignity and initiative with the first victory in modern history achieved by the Egyptian through his tenacious determination and willpower that overcomes the fiercest challenges. Victory was our road to peace. The land was liberated. Egyptian flags flew over every inch of liberated land. We then began our battles to build an honorable life for every citizen in Egypt. The foundation for the construction process was the entrenchment of the pillars of democracy.

The meaning and context of democracy is first and foremost participation in decisionmaking. This is rule by the people, not the individual; rule by the people which is based on the multiplicity of parties, not one-party rule.

The people make the decisions. They choose their representatives to the state's institutions, picking those they deem capable of expressing the people's thoughts and aspirations. All the political parties must compete in order to persuade the masses to support them. The masses will then pronounce their verdict and exercise their will. There is no compulsion, but rather a competition to persuade or be persuaded. The citizen has the power to decide. No authority transcends the authority of his free will. The people have honored me by assigning me to the position of highest responsibility under difficult and acutely dangerous circumstances. The people's decision was made by a large majority, representing all viewpoints and inclinations. The referendum on the first term of my presidency reflected a civilized and democratic process which was admired everywhere. That civilized picture was evident in the massive flow of voters to the ballot boxes that took place in a way which proves that the process of constitutional transition was being carried out by an enlightened Egyptian public with confidence and certainty. This happened at a time when we were encountering one of the most critical situations that a country or a people can face. The democratic picture was evident because every participating citizen voted with total freedom of will.

What happened then was that the Egyptian people emphasized their decision to preserve stability and maintain the forward drive. It was a stability that surmounted any tendencies to attack legitimacy. The forward drive was a continuation of their commitment to peace and adherence to what is the right way toward reconstruction.

Together we started a new phase in rebuilding the state. We all committed ourselves to setting up the most extensive democratic structure possible. Political and party activity flourished. The press began to enjoy a freedom which it had not previously known in the history of Egyptian journalism. We did not abandon our commitment to democracy for a single day, despite the fact that there were numerous attempts to harm democracy. The people, however, confronted these attempts with enlightenment and a profound sense of nationalism. They defended democracy against all aggression and recklessness.

The challenges continue. Positive confrontation also continues. The popular reawakening continues with total determination and strength in order to reconstruct and achieve.

It is my belief that today we are proceeding from a condition of security, and on a basis of stability and hope.

Brothers and sisters, the first term of my presidency has ended. God is my witness that in the final days of that term I went through a severe test of will and internal conflict. You can well appreciate the reasons for this. Eventually, however, I had no alternative but to submit to the people's decision—as expressed by their representatives in the ranks of the majority and the opposition—to nominate me for a second term to the position of primary responsibility.

It is a trust in which I take great pride. It is also a constitutional and popular desire which is tantamount to an injunction that must be obeyed. It is a decision to forge ahead and defend stability. Tomorrow, brothers and sisters, you will go to the ballot boxes to exercise your constitutional democratic right which empowers every citizen to say yes or no, in accordance with his conscience.

Every citizen has to make up his own mind, listen to his own conscience, and put the public interest before any other consideration. The voice of conscience will not be suppressed. There is no authority and no force capable of drowning the voice of the people or meddling with their consciousness. The nation will say yes or no and its voice will be heard.

Brother citizens, as I speak to you tonight [as heard], we all recall the joy of the October victory which taught us so much. The 1973 battle taught us that we are a capable people and that success has to be earned through dedication and application. It has also taught us that through sacrifice we can attain glory, dignity, and peace, and that self-confidence weighs more in the balance than attempts to cast aspersions.

Tomorrow is a day to stand up and be counted. Tomorrow is the challenge for democracy. Certain forces across our borders, certain forces which want to harm our blessed country, are trying to defame our democracy. Tomorrow the nation will destroy their illusions. Tomorrow, the nation must prove it believes in democracy. It is a shield of democracy and its safety valve. The nation must prove it is willing to exercise its constitutional rights and duties.

Tomorrow the people of Egypt will tell those who disparage our democracy that the Egyptians are the masters of their will and the makers of their future. I am calling on you to go to the polling centers to speak your own mind and exercise your constitutional rights. This is a test for our democracy, a proof that the nation is proud of its freedom and willing to make use of it.

The participation of every citizen in tomorrow's polls is a testimony to history that we have irrevocably chosen democracy as a way of life and that we will not live without it.

Your vote, whether it is yes or no, is the voice of your living conscience, the voice of a victorious Egypt in which every citizen is eager to practice his rights and meet his obligations. Our paramount obligations are those toward God and our country. We have an obligation to participate in public life, to perform our duties, and to shed passiveness and indifference. This is an obligation which our people should meet. As long as they do so, it does not matter which way they cast their vote.

The decision is yours. Public servants at any level are only there to listen, in order to carry out the will of the people. Your votes will influence public affairs for years to come. Your voice will be listened to, as we take nothing for granted except that the nation's consciousness should rule.

May God grant you success and grant Egypt progress and prosperity. May our hands join, our efforts double, our hearts glow, and our minds create. We are all for Egypt and Egypt is for us. May God be with us. Peace and the blessings and mercy of God be with you.

Reelection Referendum Begins

NC050932 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Millions of Egyptians have been going to the ballot boxes since 0600 today to reelect President Muhammad Husni Mubarak for a second term in office. All signs indicate that the involvement of the masses incomparably reflects their determination to choose him as president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The ballot boxes are scheduled to close at 1700 today, after which the principal election committees will immediately commence counting the ballots. The result of the referendum will be declared as soon as the counting is finished. [passage omitted]

Woodward Book Excerpt on Al-Sadat Banned

JN021750 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 30 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] *Al-Wafd* has learned that the Information Ministry has banned the entry into Egypt of the 26 September issue of *The Washington Post*. This newspaper has published a report on a book entitled *The Secret Wars of the CIA from 1981 to 1987* by Bob Woodward.

The report claims that one of the largest CIA facilities is in Cairo. It also claims the presence of CIA agents within the Egyptian Government from top to bottom. It says that the late President Anwar al-Sadat closely worked with the CIA.

Egyptian authorities are expected to ban the book's entry into Egypt and to hold diplomatic contacts with the U.S. Administration on the information contained in the book, or else sue its author.

Government newspapers had published frontpage extracts from the book, making reference to the relationship with the CIA of both late Lebanese President Bashir al-Jumayyil and Lebanese Hizballah leader Husayn Fadlallah. They did not publish the information pertaining to late President Anwar al-Sadat.

Mubarak Office Bugging Cited

NC031032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA)—Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, the renowned Egyptian journalist, has said that he will vote "yes" in the referendum on President Husni Mubarak's second term in office. He added that he is voting yes through commissioning Mubarak to the office rather than showing mere allegiance to him. He is doing so out of conviction and without a trace of doubt or hesitation.

Haykal told the weekly *Akhbar Al-Yawm* that he has more than one reason for voting yes in the referendum. Among these, he said, is the fact that President Mubarak is the only plausible candidate. Under the circumstances, Haykal said, Mubarak is an unopposed candidate. He is the only qualified person within or outside the government. None of the existing political parties, Haykal pointed out, has any experience in governing. The Al-Wafd Party gained experience a long time ago, he stated. But times have changed and the political balances and social forces are now very different from those prevailing when Al-Wafd was in power. The region and the world have changed, he said. [passage omitted]

Haykal was asked what he thought was the most urgent issue to which President Mubarak should give prominence during his second term. Haykal said that there are many pressing social and economic issues, such as production, prices, wages, housing, and education.

There are other issues of an intellectual nature, Haykal noted, mentioning the alienation of Egyptian intellectuals. There is also the way the public debate is being conducted. The tone of the public debate encourages either a reliance on myths or a kind of bland nationalism that manifests itself in such repetitive commonplaces as "love for Egypt," "for you, Egypt," and so on. We should leave this mindset behind us, Haykal urged, pointing out that Egypt needs more thinking, work, and concrete results and fewer wishful litanies.

Haykal said that he believes that the main task should be to bring about a national renaissance. We should do some rethinking in light of what is happening in the world, he declared. We should hold a wide debate and reach some understanding on the commitments of the government, the opposition, and the public.

Haykal also mentioned that there is another kind of issue which is rather sensitive; namely, that of infiltration and leakage. He said: I feel that there is unacceptable interference going on in our political and social life, and that certain forces, including Arab ones, are exercising certain influences unwarranted by our national interests.

Haykal cited as an example the revelations made in U.S. journalist Bob Woodward's book *Spycatcher* [title as received]. In this work, the author cites former CIA Chief William Casey as saying that his agency had bugged President Husni Mubarak's office. It thereby obtained information which helped it to force down an Egyptian plane at an Italian airport and arrest its passengers in the aftermath of the *Achille Lauro* affair 2 years ago.

Haykal mentioned that our society is also troubled by two other forms of leakage: the migration abroad of our intellectuals and thinkers; and the estimated $100 billion in assets held by Egyptians abroad.

Organization Threatens U.S., Israeli Embassies

JN031518 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1504 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] A hitherto unknown organization called Al-Hilal Revolutionary Organization [Munazzamah al-Hilal al-Thawriyah] has threatened to demolish the embassies of the United States and Israel in Cairo. In a statement published in the Lebanese newspaper *Al-Nahar*, the organization also threatened to kill all Israelis in Egypt.

In Cairo, the U.S. Embassy spokesman said that the embassy is taking the necessary security measures and that the organization's threats will not change anything, as he put it.

Claims Cairo Terrorist Attacks

NC050825 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 3 Oct 87 p 12

[Text] The "Al-Hilal Revolutionary Organization" [Munazzamat al-Hilal al-Thawriyah] distributed its first statement in Lebanon yesterday. The organization claimed responsibility for a series of attacks in Egypt, including a shooting against two U.S. diplomats in the Al-Ma'adi District last year and the attempted assassinations of former Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha and Al-Nabawi Isma'il.

The organization pledged to "destroy the U.S. and Israeli Embassies in Cairo" and to "kill all Israelis in Egypt". The statement adds that the leader of the organization, "Hilal al-Thawri," arrived in Lebanon last week.

Libya

Reagan Said Approved Al-Qadhdhafi Killing

LD021543 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1442 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct (JANA)—Mr Bob Woodward's book *VEIL: The Secret War of the CIA*, some of whose chapters have recently been published in some U.S. newspapers, has revealed that Reagan, the head of the U.S. Administration, has approved two covert plans formulated by former CIA Director William Casey aimed at assassinating the leader of the revolution and conducting hostile acts against the Great Jamahiriyah.

School Graduates Told To Report to Military

LD042217 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Excerpts] In implementing the decisions of the basic people's conferences in directing students holding high school diplomas to attend military colleges and entrusting the Armed Forces with the task of training military cadres for the armed people to uphold the principles of freedom, socialism, and unity, the Arab Libyan Armed Forces General Command invites all graduates for the year 1987-88 who are assigned to military colleges and those who failed to report in previous years to report to the admission committee at its headquarters at the Al-Aziziyah Social Security Center. [passage omitted naming assembly points for the students]

All students assigned to the military colleges should report with their personal effects immediately after hearing this announcement.

Signed: The General Command.

U.S. Said To Send Chad 'Stinger' Missiles

LD031022 Tripoli JANA in English 0827 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—The U.S. Administration has decided to send new advanced Stinger missiles despatches to agent Habre.

U.S. television "ABC" network reported from sources of the U.S. Administration that these missiles are meant for use against Great Jamahiriyah.

Also it was reported from that sources that one of these despatches will arrive to Ndjamena during the coming two months.

Al-Qadhdhafi Launches Ship 'Algeria'

LD032146 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1940 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 3 Oct (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, this evening launched the merchant ship *Algeria*, which recently joined the Arab Libyan mercantile fleet. [passage omitted]

The ship is a multipurpose freighter of 9,000 tonnes deadweight and boasts a cubic capacity of 15,150 cubic meters for grain, 300 cubic meters for goods, and 278 cubic meters for containers. The vessel has a crew of 28, a speed of 16.5 knots, is 125 meters long, and 20 meters wide. The ship entered operational merchant service immediately after being received from the Japanese dockyard. [passage omitted]

The Arab Libyan merchant marine's capacity is now 1,058,589 tonnes.

Egypt's 'Attempts To Create Discord' Assailed

LD031232 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Oct (JANA)—MENA, the Egyptian governmental news agency, stated that Tunisia stressed to Moroccan Prime Minister Azeddine Laraki during his visit to Tunisia that it opposes the establishment of any axes in the Arab Maghreb region.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented upon this by saying that the Egyptian regime has never ceased, since it left the Arab unanimity by signing the treacherous stable David agreement, its continual attempts to create discord between the countries of the Arab nation. On the contrary, it continues to interfere in in these same countries' internal affairs and shamelessly involves itself in matters that do not concern it now that it has left the Arab unanimity and has chosen the enemy's ranks.

The editor added that the Egyptian regime, which washed its hands of the Arab cause and preferred the enemy's position, is chiefly concerned with sabotaging relations between the Arab countries. It is now attempting to organize intrigues between Libya, Algeria, and the other Arab countries at the bidding of its Washington masters, who do not conceal their fear of any serious unitary action on the Arab scene.

The editor concluded by saying that the Egyptian regime, by casting doubt on the serious efforts to achieve Arab Maghreb unity, has forgotten that he who betrays the Arab nation does not possess the right to speak about it, and that the only axis that should be [word indistinct] is that of alliance against the enemy. (?Egypt has) resorted to displaying arrogant behavior toward the Arab people's will in this region, especially the land of the 1.5 million martyrs [Algeria] which on every occasion has stressed its readiness to achieve serious unitary action within the framework of the Arab Maghreb, which is the nucleus of comprehensive Arab unity.

Morocco

Abdellatif Filali Speaks to UN General Assembly

LD021535 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpts] In the United Nations, Foreign Affairs Minister Abdellatif Filali reiterated Morocco's readiness and firm commitment to increasing the credibility of the United Nations.

This evening, the foreign minister delivered an important speech to the 42d United Nations General Assembly session, in which he spoke about a number of issues which attract the attention of international public opinion. He stressed Morocco's commitment to do its best to help the United Nations achieve its goals and increase its credibility.

Then the minister talked about the various hotbeds of tension in the world. He pointed out that conflicts still prevail in these regions in spite of repeated international appeals.

Mr Abdellatif Filali added that these conflicts and wars include the Iraq-Iran war, which is now threatening international security and peace. He also said that Resolution 598, which was unanimously adopted by the UN Security Council, is a historic opportunity to end the conflict in the Gulf region. [passage omitted]

As for the situation in the Arab Maghreb, Mr Abdellatif Filali pointed out that Morocco seeks to establish unity in the Arab Maghreb because of its belief in the religious, historical, linguistic, cultural, and societal ties which bind the peoples of the region.

Mr Abdellatif Filali stressed that Morocco has always been eager to create an atmosphere of understanding and concord among the countries of the Arab Maghreb and to respond to all mediation by leaders of fraternal and friendly countries to clear the air in the region. On this occasion, the minister praised the custodian of the two holy mosques, Saudi monarch, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, for his efforts in bringing Moroccan and Algerian views closer. These efforts were crowned by the meeting last May, which took place in King Fahd's presence, between His Majesty King Hassan II and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, at the Moroccan-Algerian border.

Mr Abdellatif Filali also stressed that Morocco is still committed to removing all sources of tension in the Arab Maghreb. As such, Morocco announces, from the forum of the UN, that it supports the initiatives and good offices of the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, toward a settlement, through a referendum, of the fictitious tension in northwest Africa. The minister pointed out that there was progress in this matter when the UN secretary general decided on 20 September to send a technical committee to the region in the following weeks.

Prime Minister Laraki Returns From Tunis

LD032020 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Rabat, Oct 2 (MAP)—Moroccan Premier Azzedine Laraki and Director General of the Islamic, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) 'Abd al-Hadi Boutaleb returned here Thursday night from Tunis where they conveyed to President Habib Bourguiba a message from King Hassan II.

Laraki and Boutaleb, who handed President Bourguiba the message Thursday morning, also conferred with Tunisian Premier Rachid Sfar on means to boost bilateral relations as well as on the situation in the Maghreb and issues of common interest.

King Receives 'Arafat Message on ICO Summit

LD041418 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Hassan II has received Mr Abu Marwan, who conveyed to his majesty a reply message from Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO. The message concerns the PLO's acceptance of his majesty's invitation to an extraordinary summit of the ICO. [passage omitted]

Sudan

Democratic Unionist Party Approves Coalition

JN031042 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1018 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Oct (SUNA)—A joint meeting of the Political Bureau and parliamentary caucus of the Democratic Unionist Party has approved a return to coalition with the Al-Ummah Party. Muhammad 'Uthman 'Ali Mirghani, the Party leader, was charged with following through with the agreement with Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. He was also entrusted with naming ministers, determining the next government's lineup, and issuing a joint statement by the two parties on the basis of the new coalition.

The joint meeting, held last Tuesday, reviewed a report by the committee of national government, which is made up of the two parties. The report acknowledged the difficulty of forming a national government due to the divergent positions of the various parties.

National Islamic Front To Remain Opposition

JN031813 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Khartoum Oct 3 (SUNA)—The National Islamic Front (NIF), the third major party in the Sudan, has announced it will remain in the opposition and said that it had informed the other parties of its decision to halt negotiations aimed at its participation in the proposed national government. In a press conference held here today the opposition leader 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammad Taha said the call for a national government to recent crisis in the government. [Sentence as received] The NIF official said indication pointed that "foreign elements" have pressed the ruling parties to make the coalition continue.

Economic Pact Signed With Libya in Khartoum

LD020731 Tripoli JANA in English 1216 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Khartoum, Al-Tumur [October] 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—A protocol for economic, commercial and technical co-operation was signed in Khartoum last night between the Great Jamahiriyah and the sisterly Republic of Sudan.

It was signed for Jamahiriyah by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Marine Transport and for Sudan by the minister of commerce, cooperation, and supply and acting finance minister.

The protocol included co-operation in the fields of trade, oil, transport, telecommunications, rail-links, labours, information, culture, education and youths.

The two sides agreed to speed-up the presentation of studies for integration between the municipality of Al Kufrah [in Libya] and the region of Darfur [in Sudan]. The protocol also included facilitating ways of giving services to the joint Libyan Arab-Sudanese holding company and process of registration for the company to begin its operations.

Taj al-Din Receives Libyan Armed Forces Head

LD032104 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1950 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Oct (JANA)—This morning in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum, Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, met with Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, member of the State Council of brotherly Sudan.

Bilateral relations between the sons of the Arab nations of Sudan and the Great Jamahiriyah, as well as important Arab and African issues, were discussed at the meeting, which was attended by the governor of Darfur Province and some deputies.

Col Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir met separately with Matthew Abor Ayang, chairman of the Council of the South; Khalid Farah, chief editor of *Al-Siyasah*; and a number of Sudanese party leaders.

Tunisia

Ben Ali States Commitment to 'Bourguiban Line'

LD021305 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] In Carthage this morning, His Excellency President Bourguiba held a working session with Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, prime minister and minister of the interior, and Amor Chedli, minister director of the presidential office.

Following the meeting, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali made a statement in which he expressed his utmost thanks and gratitude to the head of state for the dearest trust he has shown him by appointing him prime minister, interior minister, and general secretary of the party. He emphasized his determination to follow forever the sound Bourguiban line; to follow the instructions and august directives of his excellency the president. By doing so, he will maintain the supreme combatant's trust in him to serve the country and the best interests of the homeland.

Inter-Gulf Affairs

Gunboats Said Driven Off Near Al-Khafjib

JN030920 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Dubayy—Shipping sources in the Gulf said that gunboats approached the Al-Khafji oil terminal in the neutral zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait early today. The sources add that warplanes intercepted the gunboats and compelled them to flee.

The sources said that the gunboats, presumably Iranian, were about 20 km from Al-Khafji.

Kuwait Denies Involvement

LD031100 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1041 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Oct (KUNA)—An official source at the Ministry of Defense announced today that Kuwait's air and maritime surveillance systems have not intercepted any suspicious movements during the last 24 hours.

The source told KUNA this in response to reports by *Reuter* that unidentified warplanes today pursued a number of gunboats, thought to be Iranian, that were approaching an oil terminal near the Saudi-Kuwaiti port of Al-Khafji.

Saudi Involvement Denied

LD031158 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] A responsible source at the Saudi Ministry of Defense and Aviation made a statement to the *Saudi Press Agency* (SPA) in which he said: In its bulletin at noon today, *Reuters* reported that several armed vessels, believed to be Iranian, today at dawn proceeded in the direction of Al-Khafji port in the neutral zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and that 6 unidentified warplanes forced them to flee.

The source said that what the aforementioned news agency reported in a long dispatch on this matter is totally untrue and that no Iranian or non-Iranian vessel approached Saudi territorial waters at dawn today nor did any Saudi fighter aircraft intercept any boat in the Gulf waters.

The source added that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, while denying this report in part and parcel, wishes to reaffirm that its defensive capabilities—in cooperation with its GCC sister member states—are ready to repulse any aggression and that they all will not hesitate for a moment to defend our homeland and sanctities with all the might they can muster.

Two Mines Found, Removed Near UAE Coast

JN050930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0831 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 5 Oct (INA)—An official source at the port of Khawr Fakkan, in the UAE, has stated that the movement of ships entering and departing the port is now normal following the discovery and removal of two sea mines the day before yesterday.

In a statement to INA in Abu Dhabi today, the source said that the two sea mines were discovered opposite the port. He affirmed that the safety of shipping in the region and in the port of Khawr Fakkan is normal now that the two mines have been disarmed.

The port of Khawr Fakkan lies east of the Amirate of Sharjah and lies on the Gulf of Oman.

Bahrain

Minister Denies Iran Claims on 'Iran-Ajr'

JN022013 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] New York, 2 Oct (WAKH)—The State of Bahrain has protested to the United Nations concerning Iran's continuous attempt to mislead world public opinion regarding recent events in the Arabian Gulf region.

This protest came in a memorandum Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The memorandum was distributed by the UN General Secretariat this evening as an official UN Security Council document.

In his memorandum, the Bahraini foreign minister denied the Iranian claims contained in the memorandum Iran's foreign minister recently sent to the UN secretary general. The Iranian memorandum claimed that the Iranian ship *Iran-Ajr* was brought to the Bahraini coast and then blown up there.

In his memorandum, Bahrain's foreign minister said the claims made in the Iranian foreign minister's memorandum are baseless.

Saudi Arabia

Ministry 'Source' on Iran, Pilgrim Corpses

LD032124 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2012 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Jeddah, 3 Oct (SPA)—In confirming the contents of the statement recently made by an official source at the Ministry of Interior on 29 September—to which Tehran radio broadcast a reply on 1 October claiming that Iran's Foreign Ministry had informed the Saudi charge d'affaires that Riyadh had not responded to Iranian questions concerning the

corpses [of the Mecca pilgrimage riot's victims]—an official source at the Saudi Interior Ministry issued a statement to SPA. He said: What was reported as having been said by the Iranian Foreign Ministry is considered as a provocation, distortion, and procrastination, and is not based on any proof.

The source further said: Despite the clarity of the previous statement, the Saudi authorities—who had called upon Iran several times earlier to send delegates to identify these corpses, in conformity with documents proving their Iranian nationality—re-emphasizes its eagerness to end the dialogue on this subject in accordance with the contents of the previous statement.

'Aziz Views Security Council, Resolution

JN011014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0929 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] New York, 1 Oct (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the Iranian regime is maneuvering in an attempt to foil international efforts to implement UN Security Council Resolution No 598 on ending the Iraqi-Iranian war.

In a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York last night, Tariq 'Aziz said the Iranian regime has rejected all international initiatives to end the war by peaceful means. He said the Iranian regime has disregarded the Security Council's debate on the war, thinking the Security Council member states will not reach agreement.

Tariq 'Aziz said Iran began its maneuvering when it realized it was facing a serious situation internationally, one that was different from what it had expected. He noted that Iran's tactics included sending envoys to a number of countries in an attempt to mislead the world under the guise of calming the situation in the Arabian Gulf. 'Aziz said that when all its maneuvering failed, Iran then agreed to receive UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Referring to Iran's latest and abortive maneuver of sending Khamene'i to New York to address the UN General Assembly, 'Aziz said that while Khamene'i was delivering his speech, Iran was planting mines in the Arabian Gulf's international waters.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister asserted that Iran's rulers are not prepared to end the war and are incapable of stopping it since they know that ending the war means the death of the Iranian regime. He stated that Iran's rulers know this also would mean the suffocation of what they call the Iranian revolution in Iran and a failure to export it outside of Iran. Tariq 'Aziz urged the international community not to submit to Iranian maneuvers and to be very firm in facing the Iranian rulers' schemes.

Hits USSR-Iran 'Bargain'

JN011844 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from New York]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on Shultz' talks with Arab foreign ministers] Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has accused the Soviet Union and Iran of reaching some sort of understanding under which the Soviet Union will refrain from pressing for urgent implementation of Security Council Resolution No 598 and the imposition of sanctions.

Addressing the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, Tariq 'Aziz said Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Larijani, who flew to Moscow 3 days before the issuance of the Security Council resolution, offered a yet undisclosed bargain in exchange for a Soviet veto against the resolution. However, he added, it was too late for the Soviet Union to revoke its support for the resolution.

On USSR Conflict With 598

JN021857 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from New York]

[Text] Iraq's concern over the current Soviet stand toward the Gulf war has shifted from closed rooms to news conferences. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz today stated that he had informed the Soviet foreign minister of Iraq's rejection of the Soviet proposal linking a cease-fire to forming a commission of inquiry to determine responsibility for the conflict. He said that this Soviet proposal conflicts with Security Council Resolution No 598 in both letter and spirit and is considered an amendment and a change to the resolution's logical sequence.

In tacitly referring to a certain state, Tariq 'Aziz at a United Nations news conference today commented that any change in this sequence is a plot against the resolution, whether done by Iran or any other state inside or outside the Security Council. He added: Those who voted for the resolution should respect their vote and their commitment. We are not in a position to make any concessions regarding the resolution's letter or spirit. We additionally accept the resolution as it is and not as Iran or any other party in this building wants it, prompted by its private interests or incorrect evaluation of the situation.

The public reaffirmation of Iraq's stand came today as the five [permanent Security Council member] states are holding consultations to reach an agreement on directives the Security Council will give to the secretary general next week on recontacting the two parties.

Tariq 'Aziz said he refused to go into detail with the secretary general on the formation of the commission of inquiry. If someone wants to talk to me, he said, we must first agree to the details of the step—namely, cease-fire and withdrawal.

Asked if the Soviet proposal actually conflicts with the Security Council resolution, Tariq 'Aziz confirmed this. He noted, however, this does not mean that the Soviets do not honor their commitments, but they should clarify this in the future. Tariq 'Aziz will return home tomorrow.

Views UN Resolution 598

JN021946 Baghdad INA in English 1830 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2, INA—Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz declared today that Iraq accepts UN Security Council Resolution 598 demanding an end to the Iraq-Iran war "loyally and sincerely."

But, he said, the resolution is an "integrated whole" that must be accepted as it is, and that the international community must not allow the Iranians to pick what elements of the resolution they like and what they don't like.

Mr 'Aziz said that Iraq views the mandatory resolution as "a package and a process to end a war and a process to establish lasting peace in the region."

He noted that after the resolution was adopted on July 20 he came to New York and delivered a written message under instructions from President Saddam Husayn to UN secretary-general stressing that the resolution must be dealt with as an integrated whole.

In contrast, Mr 'Aziz noted, the Iranians came to the United Nations, and in an address to the General Assembly and in talks with the secretary general, they attacked the Security Council and the resolution, saying they like this, but not that.

A Security Council resolution, Mr 'Aziz stated, cannot be dealt within that way. You cannot say, well, I like paragraph 3, I like paragraph 7, I dislike paragraph 5, I am skeptical about paragraph 2." [End quotation mark as received]. You have to consider the resolution as a whole, and you make your assessment. You either accept it as a whole or you refuse it as a whole." [end quotation mark as received]

He said that anyone who starts discussing a resolution this way, "is not in the process of making peace."

In the past seven years of dealing with the United Nations, Mr 'Aziz noted, the Iranians have always been selective in their approach towards the United Nations Charter, towards the norms of international law, towards the decisions and the actions made by this organization.

But, Mr 'Aziz affirmed, "now we are dealing with a mandatory resolution, a binding resolution by the Security Council. The two parties have to accept the whole resolution as it is or the position of the party which still follows a selective position [words indistinct]."

The Iranians are not saying a clear-cut "no" to the resolution, Mr 'Aziz suggested, because they know that if they do so no one in the Security Council would have a reason to delay imposing sanctions.

Paper Reiterates Stand on Resolution 598

JN030706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA)—In today's editorial, *Al-Thawrah* newspaper reiterated Iraq's absolute rejection of any attempt to alter Security Council Resolution No 598 or to rearrange the sequence of its articles. The newspaper calls on international legitimacy to adhere to the resolution and to work earnestly and fairly to implement it in letter and spirit according to its logical sequence.

Al-Thawrah warns that any postponement of or delay in implementing the resolution will give the Tehran regime more time in which to maneuver, procrastinate, and blackmail the United Nations as well as to further disregard its resolutions and charter.

Al-Thawrah additionally affirms that the Khomeyni regime is incompetent and defeated both militarily and politically. Despite this fact, and despite its useless maneuvers, we will continue to exact just retribution on that regime.

Al-Thawrah paid tribute to Iraq's heroic hawks and their devastating blows. It states: Our giant, striking Air Force will continue to pound and destroy the economic, military, and vital pillars of aggression.

Iranian Efforts To 'Tailor' War Viewed

JN050845 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA)—An Iraqi military spokesman has said that the Iranian regime cannot suggest to us that we not use our Air Force and confine ourselves to using artillery. The war, which the Iranian regime insists on having, is war. Commenting on current references in the Iranian media to the land war and the Gulf war, the military spokesman declared: Iran's rulers cannot tailor a war according to their modest measurements.

In a statement to INA today, the military spokesman stated that it is clear the Iranian regime is trying to shuffle the cards, for while Iraq is refraining from shelling residential areas, the Iranian regime is shelling residential areas at random, killing women and children and destroying the homes of innocent citizens. Iraq's blows, on the other hand, are confined to the oil supplies and economic targets whose revenues are used by the Iranian regime to disregard the will of the international community and persist in war, aggression, and terrorism. It is Iraq's right [to fight in the air and on the sea], and the Iranian regime cannot suggest to us to fight a ground war but not on the sea, he added.

Referring to the shelling of residential areas, the military spokesman said Iraq is still exercising patience but that such patience will not be for long.

Gulf Military Operations, Strikes Continue

Communique No 2,855 Issued

JN021620 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1532 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,855 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to You, God. Since the Iranian regime still adheres to its aggressive policy calling for the war's continuation and still uses Iran's economic resources, led by oil, for this evil purpose, and so the tyrannical Iranian rulers will realize that this deviant policy will not allow them to achieve their evil objectives to harm great Iraq but will instead lead them to comprehensive destruction and to their final defeat, God willing, the planes of our gigantic Air Force continued to penetrate deep inside Iran and over the Arabian Gulf today to accomplish the following heroic missions:

1. At 1030 [0730 GMT] today a successful raid was launched against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. Our planes dealt the target an accurate, effective blow.

2. At 1320 today scores of our aircraft carried out a successful raid on the Marun pumping station. Our hawks accurately struck their selected targets, destroyed them, and set them ablaze.

3. At the same time more of our aircraft were flying deep inside enemy territory. They dealt a violent blow to selected targets in the Karang oil fields, pounded their targets, and set them ablaze.

4. At 1732 today our aircraft dealt an accurate, effective blow to a second large maritime target near the Iranian coast. After carrying out all of these heroic missions, our bold, true hawks returned home with their planes safely and triumphantly in God's care and protection.

It is both our right and duty to punish the Iranian regime, which continues to attack our country and reject the will of peace that was unanimously approved by world governments and peoples. Moreover, this regime, through its stupid maneuvers, places obstacles before the attainment of a just solution.

Blessed be our Air Force—commanders, hawks, officers, and other ranks—which expresses Iraq's wrath against its enemies and the enemies of God and which deals crushing blows to these enemies daily. Success comes from God, our supporter.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 October 1987

Communique No 2,856 Issued

JN021855 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1808 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,856 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious Armed Forces inflicted new losses on the enemies of our country with the following combat activities from last night and today:

1. The number of combat missions carried out by the aircraft of our heroic Air Force in implementing the tasks mentioned in Communique No 2,855 issued this evening and to accomplish their duties against enemy units in the operational theaters totaled 65. All of our aircraft then returned safely to base in God's care.

2. In the I Army Corps northern sector, four vehicles were damaged and one ammunition dump was blown up.

3. One enemy soldier was killed, one observation post was destroyed, and one ammunition dump was detonated in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. Three infantry positions were destroyed and five RPG-7 rocket launchers, one 60-mm mortar, and three Kalashnikov rifles were found in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. One of our courageous units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan pounded an enemy patrol, killing three and wounding a number of its personnel. The remaining enemy fled. In another area of this sector, another enemy soldier was killed.

6. One infantry position was destroyed and its occupants were killed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

7. One heavy machinegun emplacement was destroyed; one vehicle was set ablaze and destroyed; and two ammunition dumps were detonated in the VII Army Corps sector.

8. Using long-range artillery, the tyrannical, vile clique shelled residential areas in the brave city of Basra, the village of Qal'at Dizah, and the (Jamk) residential complex last night and today. The enemy's shelling wounded a total of two civilians. A speedy recovery to our two wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 October 1987

Communique No 2,857 Issued

JN031743 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,857 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are continuing to defend the homeland by inflicting further losses on the aggressors. They carried out the following operations last night and today:

1. Our heroic Air Force continues to destroy the enemy's vital and economic targets and to cut off the Iranian regime's oil supplies. This is so this regime will not think it can continue the war and simultaneously preserve its military and economic capabilities. The aircraft of our brave Air Force penetrated deep into the enemy's territory to carry out the following missions:

a. At 0925 [0625 GMT] today, our aircraft carried out a successful raid on selected targets in the Agha Jari oil fields. Our hawks hit their targets and destroyed them.

b. At the same time, a number of other aircraft carried out destructive raids against selected targets in the Bid Boland oil complex, where they destroyed their targets and set them ablaze.

After carrying out these missions, our aircraft then returned safely to base in the homeland, God be praised. We thank you, men of our Air Force—commanders, hawks, officers, and other ranks—for every heroic achievement. God be praised for guiding our steps and for his help.

2. One vehicle and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

3. Two ammunition dumps were destroyed, and four RPG-7 launchers, eight GC rifles [not further identified], and one mortar gun previously left behind by the enemy were found in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. Two scoundrels were killed, one shovel [preceding word in English] was destroyed and another damaged, one ammunition dump was destroyed, and eight RPG-7 launchers were found after the enemy abandoned them in no-man's-land during previous battles in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. One ammunition dump was detonated in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan and one infantry position and one gun emplacement were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

6. One vehicle was burned and three ammunition dumps were destroyed on the VII Army Corps front.

7. Using long-range artillery, the criminal enemy shelled residential areas in the townships of Qal'at Dizah and Sayyid Sadiq. One child was martyred and one citizen was wounded in Qal'at Dizah Township and one child was wounded in Sayyid Sadiq Township, while the shelling also damaged a number of houses. Mercy to our martyr and swift recovery to our two wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 October 1987

Basra Shelled; Iran Warned

JN041107 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0956 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA)—An Iraqi military spokesman has announced that the Iranian regime today continued intensive, indiscriminate shelling of residential areas in Basra. He said that a number of citizens were either killed or wounded, with most of the victims women and children. The shelling also demolished many mosques, houses, schools, hospitals, and kindergartens.

The military spokesman told INA that the Iranian regime carried out this crime while the UN Security Council is seeking means to end this war and stop the bloodshed.

The Iranian regime announced openly that it will strike at residential areas on the pretext of replying in kind. This is despite the fact that world public opinion fully knows that Iraq did not attack any residential areas due to its principled stand and course of distinguishing between the Iranian Government and the Iranian people. The military spokesman affirmed that, at the request of the Iranian national democratic forces, Iraq is committed to this course.

He also said that events that took place today occur everyday. The difference today is that the Iranian regime admits it is shelling residential areas, while previously it had claimed it was shelling military and industrial targets. Clearly, the mosques of God, schools, markets, coffee shops, houses, and remote villages in northern Iraq cannot be military or economic targets.

The spokesman explained that killing women and children cannot result from striking at economic and military targets, noting that women and children are the overwhelming majority of those martyred and wounded by Iranian shelling.

The military spokesman affirmed that the Iranian regime is aware of our overwhelming superiority in attacking cities—a superiority that we have not yet exercised. Whatever this regime does or claims, if it contininues with its crimes, it alone will be regretful at a time when regret will be of no use.

The military spokesman concluded his statement saying: However, we want the Iranian people to know that the woes that are and will be inflicted upon them are only the result of their rulers' criminal policy. He noted that Iraq's patience with the excesses and crimes committed against its secure citizens will not last long.

Communique No 2,858 Issued

Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,858 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces, a vivid symbol of Iraq's strength, determination, and the best example of the Iraqi people's steadfastness, fortitude, and their invincible ability to fight the enemies, are continuing their heroic and holy struggle—with God's help—to defend the homeland's pure soil and the dignity of citizens. They continue to fulfill the pledge to God, the people, and the leader to destroy the pillars of tyranny and its remnants, achieve the final objective of destroying the aggressors' regime, and inflict the final defeat on it. The following is a roundup of our forces' activities for last night and today:

1. Our valiant forces in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah pounded enemy positions opposite them and achieved the following: 12 infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants were killed; 1 enemy observation post was destroyed; 1 vehicle was burned; 1 bulldozer [preceding word in English] was damaged; and 1 ammunition dump was detonated.

2. One infantry position was destroyed with its occupants killed, one vehicle was burned, and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

3. One vehicle was destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

4. One scoundrel was killed in the I Army Corps northern sector and one scoundrel was killed in the Special I Army Corps sector—the Allahu Akbar Forces sector.

5. The Iranian regime today continued to shell the valiant city of Basra and deliberately target residential areas. The enemy shelling martyred 16 civilians, including 2 women and 9 children, and wounded a number of civilians, including a number of women and children. The criminal Khomeyniite clique's shelling damaged a number of mosques, houses, two preparatory schools, and the physical education college. The criminal gang also shelled Al-Sulaymaniyah, where they martyred two civilians and wounded other civilians, including a number of women and children. One citizen was martyred in Qal'at Dizah and other citizens, including women and children, were wounded.

We have every right to use our overwhelming superiority to shell cities when the hour of revenge draws near. This hour will not be far off if the Iranian regime continues to practice these ugly crimes against our peaceful citizens. Mercy and remission to our martyrs and a quick recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 October 1987

Civilian Areas Shelled

JN050901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA)—An Iraqi military spokesman has announced that the Iranian regime last night continued shelling residential areas in Basra, Al-Sulaymaniyah, Qal'at Dizah, and Khanaqin with long-range artillery. As a result, 12 civilians, including 2 women and 1 child, were martyred and 51 civilians, including 9 women and 9 children, were wounded.

In a statement to INA this morning, the Iraqi spokesman added that enemy shelling damaged the Basra grand mosque, an elementary school, and 19 houses and set a casino on fire. In Khanaqin enemy shelling damaged the grand mosque and the tomb of Imam Abdallah.

The military spokesman said: We present these facts to world public opinion to make it realize that while efforts are under way to end the war the Iranian regime uses artillery to demolish mosques, schools, and civilian houses. The spokesman added: It is not strange to see that regime practicing such crimes. It is known on international and local levels that the Iranian regime is a terrorist one which attacks embassies, kidnaps diplomats who are its guests, and helps terrorists and airplane hijackers, sending them to commit crimes, including detonating bombs in many world countries.

The Iraqi spokesman said: The Iranian regime's claims of striking at industrial and military areas are merely lies because damaging mosques, schools, and cafes and killing women and children cannot result from striking at military or industrial areas.

The military spokesman warned that Iraq so far has refrained from striking at Iranian cities despite its overwhelming superiority over Iran in terms of destructive forces. Iraq has refrained from this out of its principled stand and because it differentiates between the Iranian peoples and their government and in response to the call by the national democratic forces inside Iran, the spokesman added.

The Iraqi spokesman said: Iraq now has every right to use this force at the appropriate time. We would like to remind the Iranian rulers, if they want examples, that the scores of our planes which raided the Neka power station in the far north and the factory for making weapons and

hardware last Tuesday alone are sufficient to wipe out entire Iranian cities in one stroke. What would happen if hundreds of our planes launched raids many times a day?

Concluding, the Iraqi spokesman said: The Iranian rulers should have realized that Iraq does not fear their ridicilous threats. They can sell their bad commodities to others, but not to Iraq.

Communique 2,859 Issued

JN051041 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0938 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,859 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God is great, God is great, praise be to God. God is great and victory is only for great Iraq. O lofty Iraqis: Iraq responds to the Iranian regime's insistence on war. It retaliates for that regime's continuous aggression on our country and its crimes against our people and the region's peoples. The Iranian rulers will know their true size. Iraq expresses its overwhelming superiority on land, sea, and in the air and affirms that our call for peace is based on principles and stems from our position of strength and capability.

In implementation of our people's will to deprive the Iranian regime of all resources used for aggressive purposes and so the Iranian rulers wherever they are and at any time will know that we are closer to them than their jugular vein and that we are God's wrath over their heads, a very large number of our aircraft climbed the skies to carry out the following heroic missions:

1. At 1140 [0840 GMT] today a very large number of our aircraft flew a long distance to deliver a series of violent blows to Iranian oil field on the distant Cyrus Island and violently destroyed their targets. Our aircraft challenged the enemy air defenses and left the enemy installations prey to explosions and fires.

2. At 1200 today a large number of our aircraft flew a long distance to again strike at Cyrus Island and to destroy other targets on the island, setting them on fire.

3. At the same time a very large number of our aircraft crossed Arabian Gulf airspace toward the distant Farsi Island. Our rapacious eagles penetrated enemy defenses and poured their bombs over the oil installations on this island, setting them on fire.

Having carried out all these missions, all our planes returned safely to base, carrying tidings of a new victory to the great Iraqi people and to the God-supported leader, Saddam Husayn.

Thus, we are always capable of teaching the Iranian rulers hard lessons in good behavior, principles of international dealing, and respect for people's sovereignty, security, and lives. They must remember that they are fighting Iraq, not anyone else. They should have known that Iraq cannot be blackmailed by empty nonsense and cowardly acts. Iraq is challenging them and will continue to do so. They can sell their bad commodities to others, but not to us. We made them swallow bitterness and pain on the battlefield and deep inside their country.

Glory and pride to our heroic Air Force, the owner of good deeds and unmatched victories. We thank our Air Force—commanders, hawks, officers, and men. Long live the true people. Long live our great leader. God is great. Victory comes only from God.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 October 1987

Iranian Claims Denied

JN051159 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1149 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA)—An Iraqi military spokesman has refuted Tehran Radio claims about operations in the city of Kifri and [Iranian] control of the Kirkuk-Baghdad-Khanaqin Road. In a statement to INA, the Iraqi military spokesman said these claims are not only lies but also show their blatant ignorance of geography.

Lloyds Says 104 Oil Tankers Hit in Gulf

JN021353 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] London, 2 Oct (INA)—The British newspaper *Lloyds List* today said 104 oil tankers were hit in the Arabian Gulf over the past 9 months. The newspaper, issued by Britain's Lloyds Insurance Company, added that 105 oil tankers were struck in the Gulf in 1986. *Lloyds List* affirmed that all Japanese ships and tankers as well as ships carrying Japanese seamen have agreed on a temporary ban on voyages to the Arabian Gulf.

Reagan Cancels Meeting, Surprises Shamir

TA050957 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 5 Oct 87 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] The White House's announcement regarding the cancellation of the planned meeting between Reagan and Shamir caught the prime minister by surprise and was received with great disappointment in his office. Despite the announcement of the cancellation, people in Shamir's office are trying to convince senior White House officials to hold the meeting at any cost. Yesterday the White House informed the Israeli Embassy in Washington that President Reagan will not be able to meet with Shamir next month because of the preparations for the summit with Mikhail Gorbachev. Shamir's office is not willing to accept the cancellation and is striving to find an alternative date for the meeting. Shamir considers the meeting with Reagan the main event in his upcoming U.S. tour. Despite the cancellation announcement, the preparations for the visit are continuing and Shamir plans to meet with the leaders of the Jewish community as well. The Prime Minister's Office has not received any confirmation of the rumors that the cancellation of the meeting stems from Shamir's negative attitude toward the international conference.

Peres Briefs Cabinet on New Soviet Positions

TA041548 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] The whole world, with the exception of Israel, takes the changes that are currently taking place in the Soviet Union seriously, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres complained during his briefing to the Cabinet. He claimed to have heard new positions from Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in all subjects of interest for Israel. But most importantly, he heard no negative replies from him. Moscow is open for discussion on any proposal or request, Shim'on Peres claimed.

Regarding the emigration of Jews, Shevardnadze said: We are not interested in erecting artificial barriers against those who wish to leave. If they decide to leave, we want them to depart with fond memories. The exit process will consequently be handled properly.

As for the international peace conference, Peres claimed that the Soviets no longer insist on a separate PLO delegation to the negotiations, having accepted the Jordanian formula of a joint Jordanian Palestinian delegation. Shevardnadze did not repeat the phrase: An authoritative peace conference, or a peace conference with powers to impose.

I do not accept that there is no room to thank the Soviet Union for the release of Ida Nudel, the foreign minister told the prime minister. Our gratitude should be complemented by demands for more. But things that have never happened before are happening there. They should be encouraged. Shamir responded by saying that we need not have a good word for the Soviet Union. They should not have detained Ida Nudel in the first place.

Peres related that Shevardnadze offered him an exchange of interest offices between the two countries. But he reported that he had turned down this proposal because he claims the Soviet Union is not Poland or Hungary, and we expect full relations with it.

The prime minister attempted to minimize the significance of the link between Jerusalem and Moscow insofar as the issue of Soviet Jews is concerned. When we had an embassy in Moscow, he said, no immigrants arrived. But during the 1970's, when we had no embassy, immigrants did arrive. Minister Weizman retorted: In that case, perhaps it would be wise to sever diplomatic relations with the United States and thereby increase emigration from that country!

Minister Ari'el Sharon contended that the political process should not be tied to the fate of Soviet Jews, who should not become hostages for a political settlement.

More from the Cabinet session: Peres attacked Minister Moda'i and the prime minister for criticizing him following his appearance before the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish American Organizations without having read his address. The norm is getting more and more sophisticated, he said. Not only is criticism being leveled at me in my absence, but furthermore that criticism is leveled over statements I never made! Peres maintained that the Herut branch in the United States has been paying for advertisements besmirching him and is trying to get local Jews involved in domestic Israeli disputes.

In conclusion, the foreign minister is optimistic regarding the shift in the Soviet position, U.S. readiness to pursue the political momentum, and the possibility of launching negotiations with Jordan forthwith. He cited the Egyptian foreign minister, who told him that the last hurdle on the road of negotiations can currently be found in Israel.

The prime minister, on the other hand, did not agree with the foreign minister's assessments, but prevented the development of a debate or argument over the peace process today. Apart from the buds of a confrontation, and several snide remarks, today's Cabinet session was marked by its relatively quiet notes, at least by the standards of the previous session.

Peres Notes Changes in Soviet, PRC Policies

TA041832 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Interview with Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and foreign minister, by political correspondent Me'ir Kohen in Peres' office on 4 October—videotaped in Hebrew with Arabic subtitles]

[Text] [Kohen] Mr Vice Prime Minister, at today's Cabinet session you briefed the ministers on your talks in New York with the Soviet foreign minister. Has there been any change in the Soviet position regarding relations, the peace process, or the issue of Jewish emigration?

[Peres] I am glad you asked. Allow me to let you in on a secret: A change has taken place in the world. The United States and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement. This alters the entire political state of affairs from top to bottom. It is also manifest with regard to the Middle East issue, including Soviet-Israeli relations. This should be viewed as the beginning of a development process.

[Kohen] Is Israel's attitude toward the changes that, as you say, are taking place in the Soviet Union, the right attitude in view of the situation?

[Peres] Some people in Israel regard it properly; others do not. Some are not prepared to recognize the Soviet Union at all. For instance, I have read a suggestion that Saudi Arabia participate in the international conference in lieu of the Soviet Union. With all due respect to Saudi Arabia, there is still a difference between the two. The Soviet Union is a superpower; it is present in our region. There is a large Jewish community in the Soviet Union, and there is no need for us to be their enemy or for the Soviet Union to be our enemy.

[Kohen] Mr Peres, you mention a change in the Soviet position toward Israel. On the other hand, the Soviet foreign minister did not offer the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Israel.

[Peres] There is a difference between what he offered me and what was reported on what he offered me.

[Kohen] The reports said that he offered you relations on the level of . . .

[Peres, interrupting] No. He suggested establishing relations gradually. He quoted Mikhail Gorbachev who, during a dinner party in honor of the Syrian president, said that it is abnormal for there not to be full diplomatic relations with Israel. The problem is the speed of events.

[Kohen] It was mentioned that he suggested that interest offices be opened. Can you confirm these reports?

[Peres] I neither confirm nor deny them. I am not taking things out of context. There are things I do not think I have to report about in public. The truth is I found that the Soviet foreign minister evinced openness in his views. But this is not to say that he did not present opinions of his own.

[Kohen] Including on the PLO issue?

[Peres] On everything. He added, and I regard this as a key phrase, that there is not even one Soviet position, or a single element in the Soviet policy, about which we are not prepared to hold a discussion. He did not affront me with diktats. He said: I think this, and this, and that. We are prepared to hold discussions on all these issues.

[Kohen] Sir, regarding the meetings you held with the PRC foreign minister. Do these meetings signify some hint of a change from the Chinese side?

[Peres] Without a doubt. We have not met in 20 years, or actually there has never been a meeting between a Chinese and an Israeli foreign minister, and a public one at that, for all the world to see. Besides, it lasted nearly 2 hours, and the Chinese—and we, too—issued an official communique after it.

China, after all, is such a small country, inhabited by 1 billion people, or one-quarter of the entire human race! It, too, is undergoing changes. On the whole, I would say that the fact that there are some people in Israel who are angry at the world for not towing their party platform line still does not mean that the world is not gradually changing, which it is. In some things, the changes are in a positive direction. The world wants peace on the global as well as regional levels. People and their leaders are tired of spending so much money on weapons, hatred, and instigation, or of one country snatching territories from another country. Everyone wants their children to fare better.

[Kohen] Mr Peres, what would you expect from the upcoming visit by the U.S. secretary of state to our region? And do you think that a blitz visit of less than 24 hours can promote the idea of an international peace conference?

[Peres] I do not know. I believe that the very fact that he is coming indicates the U.S. desire to sustain the peace momentum. Before I left I read several predictions by certain Israeli reporters who claimed that everything has died already and that nothing can be done about it. This again shows that those who indulge in soothsaying must have a knack for prophesizing. I regard this as a continuation of the peace process. I believe new ideas will be raised, but let us wait and see.

[Kohen] Is it possible to promote the political process in 1988, when the United States is on the threshold of new elections? Can the administration launch a process?

[Peres] It was my impression from talks with both the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister that they do not want to put anything off. Or to be more precise, they do not want to postpone anything. There are three main problems in the Middle East and they are not waiting for the elections. They are Khomeyni's sweeping fundamentalism, hunger lurking behind oil, and the immense spending on weapons, which harms nations. I got the impression from talks with both Mr Shultz and Mr Shevardnadze that they want to start forthwith. I believe that if the peace process starts immediately, it will not stop, even during the election process.

[Kohen] Sir, in brief, how would you describe the political developments?

[Peres] I regard them as a development teeming with opportunities, and yet encumbered by many blind men who cannot see these opportunities. Still, this is a good time to promote peace. I call on Jews and Arabs alike not to let it slip by. More weapons and additional wars will destroy lives but will not change the basic facts in the Middle East. I will work untiringly, fearing no one, to bring Middle East understanding closer and to hand down to the new generation a different future. To me this is the central issue in our lives.

[Kohen] You also met with Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. What can you tell us about those meetings and what agreements did you reach?

[Peres] Listen, it was extremely interesting to meet with the Egyptian foreign minister who said he had congratulated the PRC foreign minister for having met with me. This is almost the day of the second coming! Incidentally, everyone congratulated me for my UN address, including the PRC, USSR, and Egyptian foreign ministers. I was also applauded—although less publicly—by the Arab world.

Peres Discusses Talks With Soviets, U.S. Jews

TA041728 Tel Aviv Educational Television in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Interview with Shim'on Peres, Israeli vice prime minister and foreign minister, by Dan Margalit—live]

[Text] [Margalit] Mr Peres, why do you actually think that we should thank the Soviets for having held Ida Nudel in their country for 16 years without allowing her to immigrate to Israel?

[Peres] And I thought you read the papers. There is a new administration in the Soviet Union, which even the United States has recognized. So how do you come up with 16 years? You should start counting from Gorbachev's rise to power, and then you will discover that many changes have occurred. What kind of impression do we want to create? That the Soviet Union is being run by someone else? Certainly we should thank the United States, but the decision is also Soviet. I suggest that we thank it not because I am a counselor on social etiquette who gives advice on good behavior and proper conduct, but because we want more things from it: an increase in the number of emigrants and permission to conduct direct flights. So who do you have in mind as a partner to negotiations on this?

[Margalit] I presume you said as much to Mr Shamir, too, although he remained uconvinced.

[Peres] What is your question?

[Margalit] Seeing that Mr Shamir was unconvinced, what was his response?

[Peres] I disagree with him, and I believe that the whole world realizes that a change has occurred in the Soviet Union. I do not believe that Israel must pretend that no change has occurred in the Soviet Union. This would only harm us. After all, the United States, too, is engaged in a dialogue with the Soviet Union. Why were no such talks held before, but are held now? Why did they reach an agreement now, of all times? You can travel the entire length and breadth of the world, and you will notice the traces of these changes in almost every corner that you visit. I would be very sorry to see the Soviet Union judged here by some dated party platform or someone's previous views. A change has taken place in the world, both in terms of the superpowers, as well as in terms of their relations with a new continent, Asia, which is becoming active. The world is also experiencing a change from the point of view of the importance and significance of this change for the Jewish people and the State of Israel. If some people live in the past, it is not my responsibility.

[Margalit] And in this category, in your opinion, one should include Mr Shamir, I presume.

[Peres] Why should you put words into my mouth? I have a tongue and prefer to express myself in my own words.

[Margalit] Please. You mentioned the changes in the Soviet position. In your conversation with your counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze, did you also notice a change in the Soviets' position toward the proposed Palestinian representation in an international conference?

[Peres] Yes. I noticed changes in every subject in my conversation with Mr Shevardnadze. Perhaps the most interesting change could be discerned in his remark to me that there is not one element in Soviet policy that they would not be prepared to discuss openly. I have never heard statements to this effect before. The changes affect both the Jews, peace, and the fabric of relations between us and the Soviet Union.

[Margalit] What about the Soviet position on Palestinian representation? Does Shevardnadze believe this must be exclusively in the hands of the PLO?

[Peres] I read in the newspapers that this representation does not necessarily have to be held exclusively in PLO hands, and I agree with the newspapers.

[Margalit] Mr Peres, Mr Shamir and Mr Moda'i attacked you for trying to enlist the established U.S. Jewry to approach the White House, the State Department, and the Pentagon to express support for the convocation of an international conference. Do you see nothing wrong in such an act?

[Peres] I see something wrong in your reaction and that of others to statements I have never made. I did suggest that the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations not adopt a resolution, and that its members not appeal to the President or Mr Shultz or anyone else. At the same time, I also said that the Jews are entitled to express their opinion. I never came to issue orders, nor did I come to muzzle anyone. If it were in my power to give orders, I said, I would try to persuade you to agree to revoke the refugee status you accord Soviet Jews. It causes a great incidence of dropping out. Incidentally, this was published with great precision and order in *The Jerusalem Post*. Nevertheless, I have a suggestion to make to Mr Shamir and to others. Herut maintains a branch in the United States, and it is trying to push the Jews into intervening in domestic Israeli affairs, including personal matters. I suggest that branches be closed, and I will likewise make sure that other branches are closed. Let us, if we so wish, move on from partisan representation to a general, authentic Zionist representation.

[Margalit] Mr Peres, you are very well versed in the world of the U.S. Jewish organizations. The fact that there are Herut and Labor Party branches there is true, as is the fact that the Conference of Presidents is a body incorporating 32 diverse groups. The question is whether or not you are actually supporting each of those separate 32 organizations going to the White House individually to express support for the international conference, as one of those organizations, the American Jewish Congress, did.

[Peres] I am very sorry, sir, you have hardly been listening to what I have been telling you. I said that the Conference of Presidents as such should not do that.

[Margalit] But each one of the organizations can do that separately?

[Peres] One moment. If there is a Mizrahi [National Religious Party-affiliated] branch, does it not get instructions from here? Is it not in touch with the Mizrahi Movement here? I read that *Hatzofe* [National Religious Party paper] is shocked. By what? After all, it has a party [branch] in the United States! The question arose initially . . .

[Margalit, interrupting] But Mr Peres, we are talking about the American Jewish Congress.

[Peres] Just one moment. The question began differently. I was asked for my opinion on the American Jewish Congress' decision to support an international conference. I said that I did not come to recruit any support for the conference, or the opposite. I am not afraid of a dialogue. In any case, everyone is fully aware of the difference of opinion here. Some issues pertain to the entire Jewish nation, among them also the future of peace and the question of who is a Jew. Some issues are common issues, others are discrete. The issue of decisionmaking is also separate. We are now approaching a Zionist congress, which will include all the parties and organizations, many of which are in the Conference of Presidents. Does anyone mean to suggest that we will not discuss these issues, that they will not be on the Zionist congress' agenda? Why play dumb?

[Margalit] Mr Peres, your U.S. counterpart, George Shultz, is about to arrive in the Middle East, where he will probably try to improve the chances of holding an international conference. How far do you think he can promote the chances of holding a conference as long as Israel is ruled by a national unity government, half of which opposes such a conference?

[Peres] First of all, I would like to comment on one thing. Mr Shamir suggested that in my UN address, I mention the fact that half the government objects to an international conference. I suggest that Likud spokesmen, too, mention the fact that half the government supports an international opening so that we maintain symmetry both in responsibility and in verbal expression.

As to Mr Shultz' arrival, I will not say a word until he arrives.

[Margalit] Thank you very much, Mr Peres.

Shamir Ready for West Bank Peace 'Arrangements'

TA021210 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Oct 87 pp A1, 2

[Report from Washington by 'Ofra Yeshu'a-Liyat]

[Text] "Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is ready for peace arrangements on the West Bank based on joint Israeli-Jordanian rule," Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein said yesterday in a lecture in Washington for the Washington Institute of Middle East Policy. Rubinstein said that Shamir is interested in "interim arrangements based on functional solutions." The Cabinet secretary did not dismiss the possibility of a discussion on

territorial compromise "at the end of the road." In his view, this could only emerge after the "interim arrangements" were implemented for a certain period of time.

The policies that Rubinstein outlined in his lecture recall in general lines the "autonomy program" of the Camp David accords. It has recently been reported that the U.S. Administration and the Israeli Government have shown renewed interest in it following the visit to Jerusalem in August by Charles Hill, executive assistant to the U.S. secretary of state.

Rubinstein described Yitzhaq Shamir as "flexible and prepared for compromises, much more than he is described by the media."

"Despite the public disputes between the prime minister and foreign minister over 'substantive issues,' there is often great understanding between them, which is not expressed publicly," Rubinstein claims.

Rubinstein commented that Yitzhaq Shamir's plan could not be called the "Jordanization" of Judaea and Samaria, "because there is no reference to the transfer of rule to Jordanians only, but of an arrangement for coexistence and common rule."

The Cabinet secretary claimed that while Shamir is showing a tough position in his absolute opposition to the idea of an international conference, he is "most flexible" concerning any other proposal for direct peace talks and is even prepared to include in them the Saudi Arabians, with whom it would be possible to discuss "arrangements for the Red Sea."

Rubinstein's remarks aroused great interest and were interpreted by some in the audience as a "message" containing "several new elements" for the visit to Israel by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in 2 and 1/2 weeks.

In reply to a question, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir explained last night that the reference was to incorporating Jordan in the administration of daily affairs in the interim period, and afterward all would be open to negotiations.

Shamir Denies Allegations

TA021220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir objects to the reports that he agrees to an arrangement for joint Israeli-Jordanian rule in Judaea and Samaria and to a territorial compromise in the territories.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that this was the reaction of the Prime Minister's Office to a report in the *Ma'ariv* newspaper according to which Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein said in Washington that Prime Minister Shamir is flexible and ready for compromises. According to this report, the Cabinet secretary said that Mr Shamir is interested in interim arrangements based on functional solutions and, at the end of the process, in a discussion on territorial compromise. The Prime Minister's Office says that apparently the comments attributed to the Cabinet secretary were misunderstood. The Prime Minister's Office also clarifies that Mr Rubinstein was referring to the conditions of the interim agreement which was agreed upon at Camp David. The prime minister has raised such proposals several times, most recently in a meeting with the Egyptian foreign minister.

Shamir Meets Informally With Palestinians

TA041804 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Report by Arye Gus from the Prime Minister's Office "a few minutes" after Shamir concludes a meeting with Palestinians—live]

[Text] Today the prime minister summoned the moderate Palestinian figures or, if you like, people with whom the younger generation of the Likud can meet. 'Uthman al-Hallaq and 'Isam al-'Anani, editors of the paper *Al-Nahar;* two Jordanian members of Parliament; and two mayors from Judaea and Samaria are described as being a pro-Jordanian group. But they cannot under any circumstances be called a consolidated group. The meeting lasted for more than 1 hour and at its end the Palestinians left without saying a word. In contrast to this, here is Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of government activities in the territories, at the microphone.

[Groen] The prime minister customarily meets occasionally with representatives from the territories and this is another meeting, something that was planned a long time ago. I must tell you that all this excitement surprises me.

[Gus] Who initiated this meeting?

[Goren] The prime minister initiated this meeting.

[Gus] We have learned that during the session the prime minister explained that the meeting was not formal, and that the Palestinians who attended it also explained that this meeting should not be viewed as talks or negotiations. They asked the prime minister why he is opposed to an international conference and Prime Minister Shamir replied: I do not want to internationalize the dispute. I am in favor of direct negotiations. As Mr Shamir expressed it, if people or countries speak directly with each other, problems can be solved. At the meeting the prime minister stressed his desire to maintain a direct dialogue with King Husayn. These remarks, made in such a forum, should be seen as a direct, public message to the king. The prime minister is also ready to meet with Palestinians, but under no circumstances with PLO supporters. The prime minister's staff explained that

there will be further meetings in the future. Before we forget, they have promised us that the issue of Moshe 'Amirav's meetings with Sari Nusaybah and Faysal al-Husayni did not arise.

Interest Offices To Be Exchanged With Nigeria

TA040951 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Oct 87 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Israel and Nigeria have agreed in principle to resume diplomatic relations at the low level of interest offices. At the same time, political sources in Jerusalem have estimated that the implementation of the decision will take some time.

The decision was made during the meeting of the Israeli and Nigerian foreign ministers at the UN General Assembly. An official statement regarding this will be issued in a few weeks.

Israel and Nigeria have been maintaining extensive commerical links for a long time. Israeli companies and businessmen are operating in Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa. Due to the large Muslim minority, however, the Nigerian authorities have consistently refused to accept Israel's demand for establishing diplomatic relations as well.

Senior Diplomats To Be Exchanged With Turkey

TA040613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Israel and Turkey will send senior level diplomats to head the countries' representations in Israel and Ankara. The level of the representations, however, will not be raised for the time being. This was agreed upon during the meeting of Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and his Turkish counterpart at the UN General Assembly. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Israel and Turkey have low-level diplomatic relations. The two foreign ministers agreed that there will be cooperation in areas common to the two countries and in those that are related to our region.

UNIFIL Soldier Killed by SLA Fire 4 Oct

TA041242 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1230 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] A UNIFIL soldier from the Nepalese contingent was killed today by shots fired by South Lebanese Army [SLA] soldiers on the border of the security zone in the central sector. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports that two roadside bombs exploded near an SLA force. The SLA soldiers fired toward the terrorists who escaped from the area of the incident. As a result, the UNIFIL soldier was hit. The SLA headquarters is investigating the incident.

UNIFIL Says Firing Deliberate

TA041433 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1330 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] The UNIFIL headquarters in southern Lebanon has accused the South Lebanese Army [SLA] soldiers of deliberately shooting at a Nepalese UNIFIL soldier, killing him. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, was told that the SLA soldiers had fired at an ambulance that was evacuating a UNIFIL soldier who had been hit by SLA fire earlier. The incident took place after UNIFIL troops prevented SLA soldiers from crossing a roadblock manned by UNIFIL north of the security zone.

Alignment Lead Stronger Than Past Elections

TA280900 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] There are 1.7 percent more people who say they would vote for the Alignment if Knesset elections were held now than there were in the elections to the 11th Knesset. In contrast to this, 4-percent fewer people would vote for the Likud today than in the elections to the 11th Knesset. These are the findings of a Pori Institute elections poll conducted at the request of *Ha'aretz* during the first week of September.

A considerable number of the votes lost by the Likud have been transferred to the small parties leaning toward the Likud, particularly the Tehiya Party.

Of the Likud voters in the elections to the 11th Knesset, 64.6 percent stated they would vote again for the Likud this time, while 15.7 percent said they "did not know" whom they would vote for today, compared with 3.6 percent of Alignment voters who "do not know" for whom to vote now. Of the Likud voters in the elections to the 11th Knesset, 7.5 percent stated they would vote for the Alignment this time, compared with 2.6 percent of the Alignment voters in the elections to the 11th Knesset who stated they would vote for the Likud this time.

Of all those questioned, 20.5 percent refrained from saying for whom they would vote. Of these, 12.7 percent said they "do not know" for whom to vote and 7.8 percent refused to say for whom they would vote.

Below are the poll findings (in percentages) with a comparison with the results of the elections to the 11th Knesset:

	Poll	11th Knesset	Rate of Change
Alignment	38.8	37.1	plus 1.7
Leaning toward Alignment	7.0	5.1	plus 1.9
Likud	27.9	31.9	minus 4.0
Leaning toward Likud	8.0	5.2	plus 2.8
Religious	12.8	11.4	plus 1.4

	Poll	11th Knesset	Rate of Change
Alignment	38.8	37.1	plus 1.7
Leaning toward Others	2.5	6.4	minus 3.9

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women aged 18 and over, all eligible voters from the Jewish population, who were interviewed individually throughout the country with absolute secrecy maintained.

Reportage on Visit by Pakistani President

Arrives in Amman

JN041346 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Amman—Pakistani President His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his wife arrived in Amman this afternoon on a 3-day official visit to Jordan at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur al-Husayn. His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur led those who received the guest and his wife. [Passage omitted]

The Pakistani president is accompanied by an official delegation comprising Dr Mahbubul Haq, commerce, planning, and development minister; Chaudhury Shujat Hussain, industries and production minister; a number of Senate members; and senior Pakistani officials. Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yacub Khan will join the delegation later. He will arrive in Amman this evening.

During his visit, His Excellency President Ziaul Haq will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn on current Arab and Islamic issues, the situation in the region, and bilateral relations. He will also visit a number of famous sites in the Kingdom.

Talks With Husayn

JN041948 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Amman—The Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the Pakistani side led by His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq held an official round of talks at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Ziaul Haq held another round of talks in the presence of Crown Prince Hasan.

During the talks, the two sides reviewed the latest developments in Islamic and international arenas. His Majesty King Husayn apprised his excellency the Pakistani president and the delegation accompanying him of the latest developments in the Middle East, particularly developments with regard to the Palestinian question and the efforts Jordan is exerting on regional and international levels to convene an international peace conference based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 to be attended by the UN Security Council permanent members and all parties to the dispute. The two sides stressed the need to bolster efforts for a just peace in the region to recover holy places, the occupied Arab territories, and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. While reviewing the situation in the Lebanese arena, the two sides called for national unity among the sons of the Lebanese people and security and stability in Lebanon. They stressed the need for the withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from southern Lebanon.

During the talks, the two sides comprehensively reviewed the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war. The two leaders expressed extreme concern at the continuation of this war which has consumed the resources of the two Muslim countries. They affirmed the need to support international efforts being exerted to end this war in the interest of the entire Islamic nation. The talks also dealt with the latest developments in Afghanistan and ways to develop joint Islamic action.

As for bilateral relations, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of these relations and stressed their joint desire to develop and expand them in the fields of scientific and technological cooperation in addition to trade, agriculture, and education. They also emphasized the need to encourage joint bilateral ventures and to increase cooperation in the private sector to encourage investment to serve the interests of both countries.

The meetings were attended on the Jordanian side by His Highness Prince Muhammad, the personal representative of his majesty the king; His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of court; Staff Marshal Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister; Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade; and Fakhri Abu Talib, Jordan's ambassador to Pakistan.

On the Pakistani side, the talks were attended by Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign minister; Dr Mahbubu Haq, commerce, planning, and development minister; Chaudhury Shujat Hussain, industries and production minister; Mr Qadi, scientific advisor to the prime minister; Shafi Iqbal and Sardarzada Mohammad Ali Shah, member of the National Assembly; Hussein Sayyed, Pakistani ambassador to Jordan; and a number of senior Pakistani officials accompanying his excellency the president.

Welcomed by Husayn at Banquet

JN050745 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Speech by King Husayn during a banquet held in honor of Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Amman on 4 October 1987; recorded in Arabic with simultaneous English translation read by announcer]

[Text] Excellency and dearest Brother, Mrs Ziaul Haq, ladies and gentlemen: It is with the utmost pleasure that I welcome you among us this evening. Queen Nur joins me in extending to you and Mrs Ziaul Haq our warmest welcome. You are amongst your family in your second home, which the Almighty has honored by bestowing Islam upon her. This auspicious occasion gives me the added pleasure of expressing on behalf of the government and people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan our deep affection and appreciation for the government and people of our Islamic Republic of Pakistan. We are

proud of the especial strong bonds that link our two countries together. This is particularly so since these ties are based on the foundation of our common faith. We look forward to our discussions for the mutual benefit of our two countries and that of the collective Islamic effort which binds us within the framework of the ICO.

We welcome Your Excellency on this land which has witnessed the passage of the first Muslim mujahidin and embraces the remains of a number of the prophet's companions. Jordan, Your Excellency, and its people overlook Palestine as well as Jerusalem and the Al-Aqsa Mosque from which the ascension of the messenger of God, peace be upon him, took place. We look forward to the restoration of our rights and, God willing, the liberation of the captive mosque from under the yoke of Israeli occupation.

We recall with gratitude and appreciation Your Excellency's personal contribution in the process of reorganizing our Armed Forces that resulted in the enhancement of our defense capabilities. We also appreciate the valuable contribution being made under your capable chairmanship of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the member countries of the ICO. We are hopeful that such efforts will accelerate the process of modernity among member states. We were delighted with the decision of the Committee to accept Jordan's invitation to host the Islamic Academy of Sciences.

Excellency, Muslims everywhere are indebted to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Your contribution to Islamic heritage and fiqh [jurisprudence] is widely appreciated by scholars and researchers alike. While fighting for your freedom and independence you did not forget our brethren's ordeal in Palestine. We and the Palestinian people will always be grateful to the efforts of the great leader Mohammad Ali Jinah, founder of Pakistan, and the late Mohammad Zufrallah Khan, for their indefatigable defense of justice and righteousness in Palestine. We cannot also forget that you have always taken the initiative in every international forum to call for the application of international legitimacy so that rights are restored to their owners. We in Jordan appreciate and value your constant support for our persistent efforts to attain a just peace in our area in accordance with international legality. Such an achievement will be a major contribution towards the establishment of peace in our troubled world.

We also appreciate, dear Brother, the universal support we have received for our position regarding the suggested framework for a solution through the convening of a Middle East international peace conference. Such a conference should be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council, as well as all parties to the conflict. The aim of holding such a conference will be to find effective ways and means to implement Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 that stipulate the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and call upon Israel to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 in exchange for peace. We look to you and the Muslim ummah [nation] to intensify your contacts with the international powers to accept such a framework for peace and help in its implementation.

Excellency, your efforts through the counsels of the ICO and the nonaligned group are much appreciated by member states. Your valuable contribution to rectify the imbalance in international economic relations will lead, with the contribution of others, towards a more just and equitable economic order. We totally support your efforts in this regard and will do our utmost to ensure their success. We also value the great sacrifices that you have been willingly undertaking to alleviate the suffering of our Muslim brethren who took refuge in your country from Afghanistan. We wish you success in the proximity talks that you have been conducting with the other side in Afghanistan through the United Nations intermediary for the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Afghanistan so that this Muslim country will again be free, independent, and nonaligned.

It is in this spirit that we appeal to Your Excellency to use your good offices with your neighbor, the Islamic Republic of Iran, to put an immediate end to the Iraq-Iran war. As Your Excellency knows, this war which has entered its 8th year, has caused massive destruction, material damage, and great loss of life in these two Muslim countries. It has also weakened the Islamic world, diverted its resources away from development and construction, and preoccupied it from dedicating its efforts toward the restoration of its rights in Palestine and elsewhere. Ever since this war started, brotherly Iraq has with all fairness responded positively to all efforts aimed at putting an end to the fighting and the attainment of peace, on the basis of a just and peaceful settlement that safeguards the legitimate and historic rights and interests of the two parties.

Iraq also heeded the call of the Almighty to spare Muslim blood and has also acceded to the wishes of the leaders of the ummah. In spite of the fact that Iraq has done its utmost to leave the door to peace open, our brothers in Tehran have, nevertheless, closed all avenues to peace and did not heed the will of God and Muslims to put an end to this bloodshed.

Iran is still continuing this war which is depleting the human and material resources of the two Muslim countries, threatening the security and stability of the whole region, thus permitting foreign powers to intervene in an affair which should have been contained and resolved a long time ago in accordance with the true spirit of Islam and the consensus of the ummah.

It is within this framework that we appeal to your statesmanship and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to give this matter the utmost priority it deserves and renew efforts with the Islamic Republic of Iran to positively

respond to the peace efforts and to accept as a first step Security Council Resolution 598 as the basis for a historical reconciliation process between these two neighboring countries.

Excellency, we note with satisfaction the steady progress of the close bilateral relations between our two countries and peoples. Our students continually study in your universities and institutes of higher learning. We also note the bilateral agreements that have been concluded between our two countries since 1961 in the fields of culture, commerce, tourism, aviation, manpower exchange, and the avoidance of double taxation. On this occasion we would like to emphasize our determination to strengthen our cooperation in all fields for the mutual benefit of our two countries.

Excellency, in conclusion I would like to reiterate our welcome to you and to Mrs Ziaul Haq. I call on a distinguished presence to rise with me and Queen Nur in saluting our esteemed guest, His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Mrs Ziaul Haq, as well as the brotherly ties that exist between Pakistan and Jordan.

Speaks at Amman Banquet

JN050646 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Speech by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq at a dinner banquet hosted in his honor by King Husayn in Amman on 4 October 1987—recorded in English]

[Text] Your majesties, your royal highnesses, excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: I deeply and sincerely appreciate the kind sentiments which His Majesty King Husayn has just expressed for my country and for me personally. Kindly accept, Your Majesty, my profound gratitude for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to me and to the members of my delegation.

Your Majesty, allow me also to seek your indulgence in expressing a personal emotion which I experience whenever I am in Jordan. The visit to this beautiful country, the ancient cradle of man's spiritual enlightenment, evokes in me not only elevating feelings, it also rekindles in me personal fond memories of my previous visits to Jordan and deepens the friendship that I have developed with my distinquished Jordanian brothers over the years. Coming to Jordan, Your Majesty, in that personal sense is like coming home—a pleasure and a privilege at the same time.

Your Majesty has been kind enough to mention a very humble contribution by me. Your Majesty, speaking the truth of the matter, the secret lies not in me but the direction that I received under your able guidance, guidance of His Royal Highness Prince Hasan, and the guidance which I then received from a very dear brother, now Field Marshal Abu Shakir [Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir]. If it wasn't because of this, I perhaps would have faded without even having been mentioned about it at all. Your Majesty has been kind enough always. But I know what I am and I know your generosity in always mentioning such humble things of which I really do not deserve the credit which you always give to me. I am so pleased to see Jordan marching on the highway to progress and prosperity. It is a tremendously impressive modern skyline that I see today. My very sincere feelings are that today's Jordan is a model of excellent management, proper priorities, scientific achievements, agricultural advancement, educational progress, and good health. One can see the glorious blend of spiritual and material values with diverse communities living together in peace and harmony.

Your Majesty, friendship between our two countries is deeply imbedded in history, common traditions, common heritage, and common destiny. It is a matter of deep satisfaction that this friendhsip has been continuously renewed, reinforced, and nourished by our shared commitment on the causes of justice, freedom, and peace with honor, and above all, if I can be allowed to say so, your personal affection to Pakistan and the people of Pakistan. Both our countries and our policies continue to be guided by a firm conviction that peace will remain elusive as long as peoples continue to be subjugated by the tyrannies of aggression and foreign occupation. Our opposition to colonialism and all forms of foreign domination stems from the immutable principles of the great and noble religion of Islam which enjoins upon us, believers, to practice tolerance, justice, and equality among mankind.

That is why, Your Majesty, we believe that the structure of regional and global peace can be sustained only if all states scrupulously adhere to the principles of peaceful coexistence, sovereignty, equality, political independence, territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. History is replete with examples where the fabric of peace has been irreparably tattered when these norms were violated. All injustices in inter-state relations stem from a deviation from these principles. That is why such deviations should never be ignored or condoned.

Your Majesty, we firmly believe that all aggressions must cease and all foreign occupations must be expeditiously vacated. Pakistan's unswerving support for the Arab cause is based on our firm conviction that there can be no enduring and lasting peace in the Middle East without Israel's complete and total withdrawal from all the Arab territories illegally occupied by Israel since 1967, including holy Jerusalem, and without restoration of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and statehood in their own homeland.

We are aware of the untiring efforts that Jordan, under Your Majesty's guidance, has made—that Jordan has made under your sagacious leadership—that Your Majesty has been continuing to evolve any such formulas or

any such practices which could resolve this problem. Your offer or your suggestion to evolve the formula of a lasting peace in the Middle East is totally understood by us. And if I have a permit to say, sir, you have our sympathy, our understanding, our firm support for all your efforts in this respect.

We also support the call of the international community to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization, on an equal footing in order to evolve a just, comprehensive, and durable settlement of a long-festering problem.

Your Majesty, you have just mentioned about Afghanistan. We are very grateful for all the moral and political support we have received from Your Majesty personally and from your government. And as you know, in our immediate neighborhood the great people of Afghanistan have established beyond any uncertainty that the use of force cannot subdue or defeat the will of a people to be free of foreign occupation. We believe and have always believed that the Afghanistan problem is not amenable to a solution to military means. We must find a just political settlement structured around withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan within a short time frame, restoration of the Islamic and nonaligned status of that country, and voluntary return of all Afghan refugees to their homeland in safety and honor.

These principles [are] embodied in the resolution of the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Countries, and the Nonaligned Movement. And these have been repeatedly endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the international community. We are persevering in our efforts to promote a political settlement. We sincerely hope and pray that a just and equitable peaceful solution to the problem would be found in not too distant a future.

Your Majesty, Pakistan seeks peace and tension-free relations with all its neighbors, including India. And in this respect, Pakistan has done everything that is possible within its means. I have gone to the extent that we are on a peace offensive against India. I take this opportunity, Your Majesty, also to thank you for your good wishes, for your concern, and for your everlasting offer of helping Pakistan and India in case such a help is required. On my own behalf, sir, and on behalf of the people of Pakistan I thank you for your kind concern.

Your Majesty, I have one or two things to say which are not written in this text. I will take the opportunity after I have just touched on this last but one point. Your Majesty, the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war is a matter of deep anguish and sorrow. It is regrettable that our quarrels and conflicts continue to divide, and divide very severely, the Muslim ummah, thus, exposing us to untold dangers of outside interference and exploitation. In this regard, I can only hope and pray that this unfortunate conflict, which has already taken a heavy toll in men and material of two brotherly Islamic countries, will be soon terminated and resolved in a just and equitable manner and that the Islamic world will soon wake up and learn imperatives of unity in our ranks. Without unity, we will never have the strength to secure justice.

Your Majesty, you have been very kind to bring out some very pertinent points in which Pakistan can contribute. I assure you, sir, that the people of Pakistan and the Government of Pakistan are always looking forward of creating a world at peace in our region at least and we consider that we are a part of the same region where Jordan lies. And it is in this respect—and I am not exaggerating, and if I embarrass Your Majesty I ask for your forgiveness—this is my firm belief that countries produce leaders once in a while. Every country cannot produce leaders who can guide the destinies of their people all the time, or at least the time when the crises are there.

This is my firm conviction that in this region where Pakistan lies and in this region where Jordan lies and this region which is a part and parcel of the Islamic ummah, we are fortunate that we have a man today in the person of His Majesty King Husayn, whose sagacity, whose experience, whose statemanship should not only be praised but should be recognized. And it is in this respect that I personaly feel—and I know in Pakistan we all feel—that we must strengthen the hand of his majesty so that by his experience, his knowledge, his statemanship, his sagacity, and his contacts and the respect that he enjoys not only in this part but in the community of nations, that maybe Allah will bless us by his efforts in order to bring peace and tranquility in this region and more so in the Muslim world. Because the scope that exists in the achievements to be had after the unity has been achieved in the Muslim world, the scope is so enormous and the harvest to be reaped is so rich, that I really haven't got the words to express.

Your Majesty, I assure you that on my humble part and the part of the government and people of Pakistan, we will leave no stone unturned to use all that we have—our influence, our contacts—to try how best we can make this realization, particularly in Iran, that they stop this war, which has cost so much of tyranny and so much of loss of human blood, and not only of human blood but of blood of young Iranians, and also it has cost so much of lives to Iraq as well. I wish this realization is there.

Unfortunately, Pakistan is misunderstood. Pakistan has followed a policy of equidistance from Iran and Iraq. Whatever is possible within our means we have done so. I was the first person to arrive on the 5th day of the war in Tehran. And what ideas we exchanged on that day I gave a very reflection of this to his majesty a little while ago. Pakistan has been a member of the Islamic peace committee. I have gone to Iran, Tehran, and Baghdad at least two dozen times in the company of a dozen leaders

of the Muslim world. We have not been able to achieve it. We hope the present effort of the United Nations bring fruits and we hope Your Majesty's personal efforts will bring fruit.

I pray to Almighty God that under Your Majesty's guidance, the forthcoming Arab summit, which takes place from 4 days now [as heard] under Your Majesty's leadership, will be a success. And I hope to God and pray that if this is a success, then maybe the next conference again convened under your able leadership, Your Majesty, may well be the Islamic summit. And if you can bring unity in the Arab world and the Muslim world, half of the problem I think is resolved. And the scope of the Muslim world to enhance, to proceed, to prosper is so much that the rest of the world...[Ziaul Haq changes thought] We are not in conflict with any other part of the world; we are not in conflict between the developed and the developing countries; we are not in conflict with the Muslim or the non-Muslim world; we are only concerned, we are only in competititon with ourselves—the Muslim world. And what the Muslim world has to offer is enormous. And I am sure that with Allah's blessings and your leadership, Your Majesty, we will be able to achieve this.

In the end, let me once again thank Your Majesty and Her Majesty Queen Nur, their Royal Highnesses Prince Hasan and Princess Tharwat, for the warmth and afection with which we have been received. I have no doubt in my mind that under your sagacious, wise, and farsighted leadership, Jordan will continue to grow stronger and more prosperous. I am also certain that relations between Jordan and Pakistan will continue to be deepened, enhanced, and reinforced with every passing day. People in Pakistan, Your Majesty, are keenly awaiting your and Queen Nur's arrival in Pakistan. We cannot match with the Arab hospitality and leave alone that too from His Majesty King Husayn, but in our own humble way, sir, we will spread the love and affection, and as they say in my own language: We will spread our eyes before Your Majesty to show how much love and affection we have not only for the Muslim world, not only for Jordan, but for Your Majesty, for yourself.

May I now request you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in offering a sincere prayer for the long life, health, and happiness of their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur, for the long life, health, and happiness of their Royal Highnesses Crown Prince Hasan and Princess Tharwat, for the health and happiness of all friends present here tonight, for the prosperity of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the well-being, progress, and prosperity of its people, for the continuous consolidation and growth of Jordan-Pakistan relations, and for peace in our region and the world.

King Husayn Concludes Gulf Tour, Returns Home

JN011236 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Amman—His Majesty King Husayn returned home this evening after a 6-day tour of the Arabian Gulf countries, including the Sultanate of Oman, the UAE, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Qatar.

His majesty held talks with the leaders of these fraternal countries on the efforts being exerted to clear the Arab atmosphere in order to achieve Arab solidarity, build a unified Arab position supporting Arab causes, and confront the challenges threatening the region's security, stability, and its people's interests.

His majesty also reviewed with the leaders of these countries efforts to pave the way for the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Amman on 8 November. His majesty's talks covered the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war and ways to end it. His majesty also discussed ways to achieve peace in the Middle East through convening an international peace conference to reach a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian question and the situation in the Lebanese arena. [passage omitted]

Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; Staff Field Marshal Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and Fawwaz Zabin 'Abdallah, commander of the Desert Force and Border Guard, returned home with his majesty the king. [Passage omitted on sendoff ceremony in Qatar]

To Visit Libya, Meet 'Arafat

JN021129 Doha QNA in Arabic 1110 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Amman, 2 Oct (QNA)—The QNA correspondent in Amman has learned that King Husayn will tour Arab Maghreb countries, including Libya, in the next 2 weeks. It has also been learned that King Husayn will meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during his visit to Tunisia. King Husayn's tour of the Arab Maghreb countries falls within the framework of the consultations he is holding with Arab leaders on the emergency Arab summit to be held in Amman on 8 November.

Prince Hasan Returns From UN Assembly Session

JN010724 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman from New York yesterday evening after delivering Jordan's address to the 42d session of the UN General Assembly. Crown Prince Hasan also met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, as well as a number of delegation chiefs.

He was received on arrival by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad, minister of higher education; Dr Bassam al-Sakit, secretary general of the

Royal Court; 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Rawabidah, the Amman mayor; a number of ranking officials; the U.S. ambassador to Jordan; and the British charge d'affaires.

Royal Decree Approves Restored Ties With Libya
JN011540 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Amman—A royal decree has been issued approving the Cabinet decision to restore political and diplomatic relations with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

House Members Cable Bourguiba on Sentences
JN010823 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 1 Oct 87 p 26

[Text] Twenty members of the House of Representatives, in a cable sent yesterday, have appealed to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to pardon members of the Islamic Tendency Movement. The cable said: The Islamic world was distressed by the harsh sentences passed against a faithful group of the sons of your militant country. This has prompted us to appeal to Your Excellency to examine this case in a deep and fundamental manner that will restore justice.

The 20 house members expressed the hope that the sentences, which were passed against a number of young Tunisians, will not contribute toward depriving Tunisia of some of its best sons. Those sons are preparing themselves to be the nation's swords and shields to repulse the invasion of its enemy.

The cable was signed by: Isma'il Hijazi, Dr 'Abdallah al-'Akayilah, Mufid al-Mubaslat, Layth Shubaylat, Dr Ahmad al-Kawfahi, Khalid al-Fayyad, Muhammad Dhuwayb, Fayyad Jarrar, Musa Abu al-Raghib, Musa Abu Ghawsh, 'Ati Abu al-'Izz, Mahir Irshayd, Muhammad al-Hajj 'Abdallah, Yusuf al-'Azm, Miflih 'Adatallah, Wahid al-Ja'bari, Dr Hafiz 'Abd al-Nabi, Dr Riyad al-Nawayisah, and Hifzi Malhis.

Bethlehem Mayor Frayj Arrives, Makes Statement
JN301016 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 30 Sep pp 26, 22

[By Faysal al-Shubul]

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj arrived in Amman yesterday on a 3-day visit to Jordan after which he will leave for the United States. In a statement to *Sawt al-Sha'b*, Frayj said that he will meet with a number of ranking officials and discuss with them the situation in the occupied Arab territories, as well as the latest developments in the region.

Frayj also said that he will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington on 15 October, just 2 days before the secretary's upcoming tour of the capitals of the region. Frayj reported that he will discuss with Shultz the Palestinian question and the subject of holding an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

Responding to a question, Frayj said that he will inform Shultz of the position of the majority of the Palestinian people, which is in harmony with the Jordanian and Arab positions on the Palestine question. This position calls for establishing just and lasting peace in the region through an international conference to be called for by the United Nations. He added that his meeting with Shultz on the eve of his tour of the region is not a coincidence. It is very much like his meeting with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu last month after the president's meeting with PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Frayj said that he will participate in an international seminar which will discuss a number of international political issues. Delegations representing Egypt, the United States, the Palestinian people, and Israel will participate in this seminar which will be held in San Diego, California, from 4 to 7 October. Frayj added that the Palestinian delegation will include Hanna Sinyurah, Fayiz Abu Rahmah, Dr Sari Nusaybah, Dr Ahmad al-Khalidi, and Amin Suhaylah. The seminar will be organized by the Fort Hanson Institution for World Peace which is attached to the University of San Diego.

Frayj added that he will meet with a number of officials at the United Nations in New York to discuss the Palestinian question and the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

AL-RA'Y Reports Preparations for Summit
JN010747 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Amman—The Telecommunications Corporation is undertaking swift and wide-scale measures as part of the Kingdom's preparations to host the Arab summit in November.

In a statement to *Al-Ra'y*, Communications Minister Muhyi al-Din al-Husayni said that the Telecommunications Authority will place its microwave networks and three ground satellite stations, including the Arabsat station, at the disposal of the Radio and Television Corporation to enable it to broadcast five television programs directly and simultaneously to all parts of the world. He said that a working team has been set up at the ministry to make the necessary arrangements and to ensure that the telecommunications, telegraph, and facsimile services needed during the summit are available.

The minister added that the press center in Sports City will be equipped with telex and facsimile machines to enable journalists to send their dispatches speedily to various parts of the world. Al-Husayni said the press center will be supplied with direct national and international lines so that the local, Arab, and international press will be served speedily, accurately, and regularly.

Al-Jumayyil Speaks at News Conference in Bern

Views Hostage Situation

NC022040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Speaking at a news conference in Bern tonight, President Amin al-Jumayyil disclosed that the responsible Lebanese security authorities have very good information about the hostages being detained in Lebanon. He added: We convey this information to the concerned authorities in friendly countries. The president of the Republic also declared that the hostage issue could only be solved following Lebanon's liberation from the various armed groups which are making Lebanon's fate their hostage.

President al-Jumayyil said that the goal of all Lebanese people is to see all non-Lebanese armies leave the country because this would guarantee their freedom and independence. He asserted that national reconciliation would take place because the people support their sovereignty, unity, and basic patriotic principles. He added, however, that some forces are working to stir up disputes and to impede the reconciliation process.

Discusses Sovereignty Issue

NC030833 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Speaking at a news conference in Bern last night, President Amin al-Jumayyil made the following assertions: Absolute national sovereignty cannot be established without the withdrawal of foreign armies from Lebanon. Some non-Lebanese forces are working to stir up internal conflicts and impede the reconciliation process among the Lebanese people. We are not on the threshold of a reconciliation conference in Lebanon, but continuous consultations are taking place away from the limelight in order to avoid a greater evil.

The president also stated: On the international level we are now working to achieve Arab and, consequently, international understanding on Lebanon in order to separate the negative external factors, which are affecting our march, from the internal factors. Our economic situation is tragic but not desperate. The source of my legitimacy is the Chamber of Deputies which represents the people. Therefore, we take no notice of negative statements which only represent the visible peak of the iceberg. We must look deeper into the water.

Al-Jumayyil continued: If we want to deal with the situation of the hostages, then we must discuss the liberation of the hostage, Lebanon. Our security departments have information about the fate of all the hostages in our land. We pass this information on to the security organs of the friendly states concerned. Several considerations, he went on, make me think it is unlikely that an international peace conference will be held at an early date. But we will continue our efforts to see that it does indeed take place soon. It is better to talk about peace than to talk about war.

President al-Jumayyil said he was very pleased with the significant international solidarity which Switzerland expressed with Lebanon, which has provided much aid for Lebanon through international organizations, and by American, Arab, and European organizations affiliated to the United Nations. He expressed his full confidence in Swiss justice and in the goodwill of the government of the Swiss Confederation and the way it will tackle the problem of Lebanese refugees in Switzerland. Switzerland, Al-Jumayyil said, has always come to the aid of all the persecuted.

Returns From Bern 4 Oct

NC041916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Excerpt] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil returned to Beirut this evening following a 2-day visit to Switzerland during which he met with Swiss President Pierre Aubert and senior Swiss officials. [passage omitted]

Birri Meets Soviet Envoy, Views Israeli Actions

NC021425 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] (Igor Evachinkov), minister plenipotentiary at the Soviet Embassy, called on Minister Nabih Birri at noon today. After the meeting, (Evachinko) told journalists: As you know, I have been in Lebanon for only a short time. I visited Minister Birri within my cooperation visits. The meeting was friendly, and we discussed Lebanese developments. Responding to a question on the south, the Soviet official said: The Soviet stand is well known. We support all UN resolutions on the issue, including Resolution 425, which provides for the withdrawal of all Israelis from the occupied Lebanese territory.

Minister Birri said: This was a get-acquainted meeting. We discussed the camps issue and stressed the need for implementing the initiative supported by all Lebanese that is still pending. The initiative is clear and has a deadline, and the Amal Movement insists on its implementation. We are ready to move the dates up in order to relieve the Palestinian peoples and extricate them from political disputes which cause clashes.

Birri added: I do not believe that waiting for the convocation of the Arab summit conference or its outcome is useful. He added: We have asked the Soviet official to make efforts toward this goal and to support the complaint being prepared for submission to the UN Security Council about Israel's seizure of Lebanese territory, especially since Israel, on the pretext of building roads,

has seized, fenced, and annexed thousands of dunums from several areas in the border strip, particularly from 'Alma al-Sha'b, Al-Salihani, Markaba, and others.

Birri said: What is more serious than this is that lands below the Tallat 'Ali al-Tahir in the Al-Jarmaq area have been divided into sites for a settlement. I have held contacts with Dr Salim al-Huss and the Foreign Ministry acting secretary general about this. As a result of these deliberations, we agreed to lodge a complaint with the UN secretary general and the Security Council chairman, seeking a prompt investigation and dispatch of observers to determine what is going on there and to submit the issue to the UN Security Council.

More Resignations, Changes in Phalangist Party
NC030653 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Concerning the recent developments within the Phalangist Party, it is expected that the party's Political Bureau will meet on Monday to discuss the resignations, particularly those concerning members of the bureau. It has been reported that Sami Khuwayri and George Qassis have officially tendered their resignations to Party Leader George Sa'adah in protest to recent appointments.

According to sources close to Sa'adah, everything has been frozen pending Monday's meeting, when the party will hold full discussions on the recent events and resignations. Sa'adah has affirmed that there can be no going back on the plan to turn the party into a proper institution. The same sources argue that it is impossible for the party leader to be a dictator when he has appointed 14 secretaries general with various functions who will share power with him. Sa'adah noted that developments in the party demonstrate the broadest internal democratic process that has taken place since its inception. [passage omitted]

In another development, the [pro-Al-Jumayyil] Voice of Truth radio broadcast a statement by a responsible source in the Phalangist Salvation Movement yesterday. According to the radio, the source was responding to a report carried on Lebanese Forces television claiming that a private radio is exaggerating the developments within the Phalangist Party. The source said that the party's general secretariat has thus far received nine resignations in protest at the policy of the party leaders. The source added that a number of Phalangist officials have decided to boycott the party leadership since the results of this step will soon become clear.

Abu Nidal Opens Offices, Establishes Residence
NC032006 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 3 Oct 8

[Text] Citing observers conversant with Palestinian affairs in Lebanon, the *Akhbar al-Yawm* news agency [local Lebanese news agency] reports that Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] now stays in Lebanon, where he supervises the activities of some of his offices, especially in the Al-Biqa' valley, which he opened in Lebanon recently after Syrian authorities closed his offices in Damascus.

Ja'Ja' Urges Syrian Withdrawal, Independence
NC021239 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 2 Oct 8

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] At a news conference this morning, Lebanese Forces Commander Dr Samir Ja'ja' discussed the Lebanese Forces' stand on economic, social, and, of course, political problems. He named the Syrian occupation as the source of all problems afflicting the Lebanese. [passage omitted]

[Begin Ja'ja' recording] I call on all political, secular, religious, and trade organizations to join us in our appeal for the formation of an independent government, this being the only step that can lead us out of the current situation. [passage omitted]

This radical solution can be achieved through the withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon, freeing the will of the Lebanese people and government institutions. [end recording] [passage omitted]

PLO, Amal on Alert; Reinforce Beirut, South
NC021443 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Some 72 hours before the deadline for implementing Minister Nabih Birri's initiative on the camps war and the withdrawal of Palestinians, sources close to the Amal Movement are questioning the possibility of withdrawing Palestinian fighters from east Sidon areas. These sources accuse 'Arafat's followers of reneging on the withdrawal agreement reached during meetings in Sidon in the presence of 'Arafat's personal representative 'Isam al-Lawh, the Salvation Committee, the Amal Movement, and personalities from Sidon, headed by Mustafa Sa'd.

The same source believes that setting the date for the beginning of the withdrawal 5 weeks after the meetings in Sidon was meant only to give 'Arafat time to rally his forces in the camps and to bring in more fighters from Algeria and Tunisia. The Amal Movement has monitored the arrival of approximately 4,500 gunmen from the 'Ayn Jalut and Al-Yarmuk Brigades, which waged the PLO's battles in Beirut and the south during the Israeli invasion in 1982.

Palestinian sources, who according to the Sidon agreement stipulate that reconstruction work and the lifting of the siege on the camps must begin prior to any withdrawal, say that they have not yet, in practice, reached agreement with the Amal Movement to withdrawal in the sense the Amal Movement has been indicating since the Sidon meeting and up to the end of September. They

note that no agreement has been reached on the manner or definition of withdrawal. They describe the term withdrawal as elusive. The same sources consider a Palestinian withdrawal from all positions and confining their presence to the camps a plan drawn up by the Amal Movement and Israel to isolate the Palestinians in a narrow zone as a prelude to attacking and annihilating them.

Regarding withdrawal from Jinsnaya, Al-Dulb, Al-Qurayyah, and Darb al-Sim, the sources say that the only proposal the Palestinians have made was to reduce their number in these areas and to bring in forces from the PSP, the Communist Party, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, the Nasirite Popular Organization, Hizballah, and the Amal Movement to man joint posts. Palestinian sources emphasized that the start of reconstruction, lifting the siege on the camps, and delivery of provisions to the camps are primary and essential conditions for discussing a military plan to redeploy Palestinians to be followed by a discussion of withdrawal. They called for halting the pressure on the Beirut camps, particularly Shatila.

Observers in Beirut and the south describe the situation in and around the camps as unstable. The Syrians brought in an armored battalion backed by special forces near the Shatila camp in Beirut last night as a Syrian infantry company withdrew. The new force was deployed in the areas between the Shatila circle and the mosque, around the camp and the adjacent suburbs, and Sabra up to the Al-Dana gas station. A state of alert was declared among Amal fighters in the suburb, and Amal military vehicles were seen in Al-Khudayri and on a number of southern suburb streets.

In east Sidon both the Amal Movement and the Palestinians are on a state of alert. 'Arafat followers in the camps and in the areas of Jinsnaya, Al-Qurayyah, Al-Dulb, Mariyya, and the western approach to Maghdushah are in a state of combat readiness. The Amal Movement is redeploying its fighters and reinforcing its positions in Al-Ghaziyah, Maghdushah, and the areas opposite the east Sidon camps from the direction of Tyre.

Israeli Reinforcements Reported in Jazzin

NC031623 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] According to reports from the occupied areas, Israeli enemy forces have concentrated vehicles and personnel in the occupied areas of Iqlim al-Tuffah and Jazzin. Moreover, in the past 2 days the Israeli forces have sent reinforcements to their forward positions in the Hasbayya District.

According to the same reports, an as-yet unestimated number of Lebanese Forces personnel have been brought to the occupied strip [Israeli's declared security zone in southern Lebanon]. The reports link this step with a statement made earlier by agent Antoine Lahd, who said that he had signed an agreement to this effect with the Lebanese Forces command during a recent visit to East Beirut.

Islamic Front Rally Supports Tunisian Movement

NC021040 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 29 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] Sidon-*Al-Nahar*—The Islamic Front held a speech rally in Sidon yesterday in solidarity with the Tunisian people and Islamic Tendency Movement in Tunis. The rally was attended by: Shaykh Ahmad al-Zayn, Sidon's Shari'ah Judge; Shaykh Muhammad 'Ammar, the official in charge of the Islamic group's organization affairs; Dr 'Ali 'Ammar, the official in charge of the group's political affairs; Shaykh Mahir Hammud, member of the Islamic Ulema grouping; Shaykh Muharram al-'Arifi, the Islamic Front's secretary general; Shaykh Ghazi Hunaynah; and Shaykh Nazih Naqquzi.

Addressing the rally, Shaykh Hammud said: We yearn to lead an Islamic life that rejects infidelity, persecution, and dissolute life, irrespective of distances, names, and circumstances. Shaykh Hammud assailed Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

Shaykh al-Arifi maintained that jihad is the ulema's task for establishing the mainstays of righteousness, justice, and freedom. Hence, we realize the dimensions of the cause of ulema and mujahidin who are detained in Tunisia, he added.

Tunisian national Abu Tariq delivered a speech in which he assailed Bourguiba and presented the platform of the Islamic Tendency Movement. For his part, Shaykh 'Ali 'Ammar lauded ulema strugglers in Tunisia, Lebanon, and Palestine.

Government Reportedly To Undergo 'Reshuffle'

JN041606 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 4 (GNA)—Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Siyasah* Sunday said that the Syrian Government will tender its resignation in the near future. The daily added that Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm will announce his new Cabinet for the second time after a reshuffle. The paper pointed out that the ministers of finance, information, tourism and industry will be sacked from the new government.

Faruq al-Shar' Meets Counterparts in New York

JN020626 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] New York—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi at the United Nations yesterday. Al-Shar' also met with PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, and Libyan permanent UN Representative Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki. Talks during these meetings dealt with the current Arab situation.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' also met with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. Talks during the meeting dealt with ways to promote bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation and issues of mutual interest.

On Situation in Lebanon

NC041341 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has declared that prospects for introducing changes in Lebanon look slim at present. The Syrian minister's statement comes in the wake of his 3-hour talks with Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, in New York on Friday evening.

In an interview with the *Al-Nahar* newspaper, Al-Shar' pointed out that the United States has shown interest in Syria's role in Lebanon. He affirmed that Syria can do much in this regard and noted that the United States supports a national accord in Lebanon. Al-Shar' emphasized the need for a comprehensive solution to the Lebanese crisis, adding that Syria strongly believes that any solution in Lebanon should not be a partial one but should include Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the deployment of UN forces along the borders. The Syrian foreign minister went on to say that this solution should be worked out within a comprehensive framework regarding every aspect of the Lebanese crisis and by achieving radical political reforms and a national accord. Otherwise it will be difficult to attain a solution, he stated.

Answering a question, the Syrian minister said that U.S. officials attach importance to a dialogue with Syria on three basic issues: Lebanon, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the Gulf war. He said it is necessary to have a plan to serve as a basis for discussion and dialogue. He noted that there can be no dialogue without a plan of this kind.

The Syrian foreign minister described President Amin al-Jumayyil's activities as negative and discouraging. He affirmed that only a positive approach by Al-Jumayyil could end Syria's boycott of his regime.

Reportage on Visits by Soviet Delegations

Al-Ahmar Receives Yelchenko

JN301522 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, at 1200 today received the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Yuriy Yelchenko, CPSU Central Committee member and secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine [title as heard], which is participating in the scientific and political seminar organized by *Al-Nahj* magazine in Damascus.

During the meeting, talks dealt with the firm ties of cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU and also between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union, as well as the continuous development of these ties in the interests of both friendly countries and peoples. The talks also dealt with the works of the political and scientific seminar, which is devoted to honoring the October Revolution on its 70th anniversary. Discussion also revolved around prominent regional and international developments.

The two sides expressed identical views on the topics reviewed. Comrade al-Ahmar also affirmed that our party and people appreciate the stands of support taken by the Soviet Union toward the just Arab causes. He also expressed our appreciation of the Soviet peace initiatives which seek to promote security and peace throughout the world.

For his part, Comrade Yelchenko expressed his appreciation of the principled and firm stands taken by Syria and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. He also praised Syria's anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist course. He said this course constitutes the basic pillar of the liberation struggle in this region. He also asserted the support of the Soviet Union—party and people—for the just struggle being waged by the Arab nation for the sake of liberating the occupied Arab territories and realizing the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights.

Yelchenko Attends Reception

JN011427 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Damascus—Comrade Yuriy Yelchenko, CPSU Central Committee member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine [title

as heard], has affirmed the Soviet Union's stand supporting the steadfastness of our country as well as its principled and firm policy under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, in its confrontation of imperialist and Zionist schemes.

This stand was voiced during a reception hosted this morning by Comrade Sulayman Qaddah, regional assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, for the friendly Soviet delegation in the presence of the Soviet ambassador in Damascus. The Soviet delegation is currently visiting Syria to attend the scientific and political seminar organized under the slogan "The October Revolution and Reactivation of the World," cosponsored by the magazine *Al-Nahj* and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The seminar is being held to honor the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Comrade Dr Qaddah explained to the visiting delegation the political situation through which the region is going in light of the escalation of the hostile imperialist-Zionist schemes, especially when we are witnessing an increasing U.S. and NATO military buildup in the Arabian Gulf. He stressed the importance of the friendship and cooperation binding the two parties and peoples in the two friendly states. He went on to emphasize their role in thwarting the attempts of U.S. imperialism to dominate the region and conclude separate and partial deals at the expense of the inalienable national rights of the Arab nation regarding liberating the occupied Arab territories and realizing the historic rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Comrade Qaddah also referred to the importance of convening a UN-sponsored international peace conference to help establish peace in the region. He also spoke of the importance of the Soviet peace intiatives which seek to preserve life on earth to create a world free of nuclear terror.

Al-Kasm Receives Khomenko

JN031217 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm this morning received Yuriy Khomenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee [title as heard] and his delegation. The meeting was attended by Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and Eng 'Ali Tarabulsi, minister of industry.

During the meeting, the prime minister was briefed on Khomenko's talks in Damascus. Dr al-Kasm expressed his deep appreciation for the aims and results of these talks which advance the interests of both friendly peoples and countries. For his part, Khomenko voiced his deep appreciation of the socio-economic development being made in Syria, particularly in building a major industrial base. The Soviet official emphasized the need for further developing all-round bilateral cooperation.

Al-Tarabulsi, Khomenko Talk

JN031730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] A session of talks between the Syrian side led by Industry Minister 'Ali al-Tarabulsi and the Soviet side led by Khomenko was held at the Ministry of Industry this morning. The two sides discussed developing cooperation and a possible USSR contribution to provide a number of public sector companies with raw materials and spare parts. This came in light of the results of the field tour by the Soviet side, which is led by Khomenko, to a number of public sector industrial factories in a number of governorates. The two sides arrived at positive and practical results in this regard. A protocol will be signed between them in this regard for the purpose of implementation.

Seminar on USSR Ends

JN022013 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Damascus—The scientific, political, and intellectual seminar co-sponsored by the magazine *Al-Nahj* and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party concluded its work this evening after the heads of the participating delegations completed their discussions of the main topics tackled in the papers presented to the seminar.

These discussions noted the importance of the October Revolution and praised the policies pursued by the Soviet Union, the state that maintains friendly relations with world liberation movements.

Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards—the Al-Sa'iqah Forces—saluted the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. He paid tribute to the Soviet Union's stand in support of Arab causes in general and the Palestine question in particular. He said: In a world in which the Soviet Union exists, the just causes, the causes of peoples and their liberation movemnts, are bound to triumph.

At the conclusion of the seminar, a statement was issued on the results of its work. The statement siad: The representatives of communist, socialist, labor, democratic, and revolutionary parties and organizations and the representatives of national liberation movements from more than 60 states around the world met 29 September-2 October 1987. The participants in the international seminar tackled the issues and held identical views on the importance of the October Revolution and its great effect on world events in past decades. This revolution laid the foundations for establishing a socialist system and enhanced the role and influence of democratic parties and organizations in their countries. This, the statement added, resulted in bolstering the masses' role and weakening the imperialist role. The statement said: This revolution is curently playing a greater role in enhancing struggles throughout the world.

The statement pointed out that imperialist forces and their helpers, the Zionists and the racists, have not ceased efforts to halt the development of peoples' struggles and preserve, entrench, and expand their gains.

Concluding, the statement said: The participants in the seminar reiterate that convening the seminar in Damascus, capital of the Syrian Arab Republic, is highly significant, as Syria embodies a base for the Arab struggle and the principal force confronting the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. The statement added: Syria is also playing an increasingly important role in the region and in the world. Holding this seminar in Damascus, the statement said, is indicative of the enhanced ties of friendship binding Syria to the Soviet Union and the October Revolution.

The statement said: The participants in the seminar voice their solidarity with the militant Syrian people in their defense of the Arab nation's independence and rights, as the Syrian people love peace and stand in the first ranks of those who are revolting against imperialism and struggling to preserve their independence and social progress.

The statement saluted the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, for helping organizie this seminar, which has contributed to realizing a deeper understanding of the historical importance of the October Revoltuion to the revolutionary renewal of the world.

Al-Ahmar Meets With Cuban PCC Official

JN041234 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 04 Oct 87

[Text] Damascus—Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received Ernesto Abascal, head of the Cuban delegation which participated in the political and intellectual seminar organized by the magazine *Al-Nahj* in Damascus, and chief of the Middle East Section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC].

Talks dealt with the developed ties binding the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party to the PCC. The talks also revolved around the importance of the meetings among the representatives of the progressive and socialist forces within the framework of the seminar organized by *Al-Nahj* in Damascus last week. They also exchanged views on developments in both the Arab and international arenas and on the hostile course being pursued by imperialism and its allies to confront peoples' struggles in the Middle East and the Caribbean, especially in the Arabian Gulf through the mammoth massing of U.S.-NATO ships and fleets, thus endangering the region's states and peoples, as well as world peace and security, and serving imperialist-Zionist schemes which seek to dominate the region and impose hegemony upon it.

Damascus Radio Notes Al-Shar' UN Speech

JN302005 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' this morning read Syria's speech at the 42d UN session. Al-Shar' declared that Israel will not enjoy peace in our region, regardless of its military strength, if it continues to occupy any part of Arab territory. He said the unlimited U.S. support for Israel and its strategic alliance with it will not protect it forever.

Al-Shar' also explained Syria's stands on major international and regional issues, particularly the Arab-Israeli struggle and Lebanon, developments in the Gulf region, nuclear disarmament, development problems, and the imbalance in international economic relations between developed and developing countries.

Al-Shar' noted that the Tel Aviv rulers have agreed among themselves not to establish a genuine comprehensive and just peace in the region. It is naive to believe that there are differences—which are much talked about recently—in Tel Aviv between those who are willing to abandon the occupied Arab territories and those who are not. The minister added: The fact is that there are differences between those who want an official Arab signature on a document conceding most of the occupied Arab territories and the usurped Palestinian rights and those who do not admit the existence of occupied Arab territories and usurped Palestinian rights.

Al-Shar' added: There are no real differences between the Tel Aviv rulers on the issue of maintaining Israel's appetite for Arab territories to build more settlements. He said: The final aim of the Tel Aviv rulers is to establish Greater Israel and impose Israel's undisputed hegemony over the states and peoples of the region. The minister said: Hence, the international community can clearly understand why the Israeli rulers reject a genuine international conference and why those who accept an international conference idea maintain that this conference must not be given any powers and should be only an umbrealla for direct bilateral negotiations.

Al-Shar' noted that Israel's rejection of peace based on justice must be a source of permanent concern for the whole world, no matter how calm the situation seems on the surface. It should also be a source of genuine concern for the Israelis themselves. Violence breeds violence and the extremist ideology that Israel is employing in fighting the Arabs and trying to humiliate them will eventually produce more extreme and violent ideologies. Al-Shar' said: Israel's bitter experience in invading Lebanon will be an Israeli nightmare for many years to come.

On Lebanon, the minister said that the failure to reveal the names of the killers of the late Rashid Karami and those who stand behind them has robbed Lebanon of the trust of others. He said: It is regrettable that the Lebanese Government has not tried to benefit as it should have

from the great assistance and sacrifices that Syria has offered to save it from internal fighting and return it to the path of national dialogue and reconciliation.

Al-Shar' affirmed that despite all this, Syria has spared no effort or sacrifice to help the Lebanese brothers. He also said that Syria will continue to support the brave Lebanese national resistance until Israeli forces withdraw from southern lebanon and until the last inch of Lebanese territory is liberated.

On the tense situation in the Gulf, Al-Shar' called for the withdrawal of all foreign navies. He also called for the condemnation of attempts to expand the war and involve regional states to exhaust their resources and divert their attention from the basic pan-Arab role of liberating occupied Arab territories and restoring the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

The minister thanked all the states that supported President Hafiz al-Asad's initiative in calling for an international conference to define the meaning of terrorism and discriminate between terrorism and people's struggle for freedom—a call that has been listed on the UN General Assembly agenda.

Paper Views 'True Objective' of Shultz Tour

JN040742 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 Oct 87

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Shultz and the New U.S. Hoax," the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: When the U.S. State Department announces that Shultz' tour of the region is exploratory and aimed at fact-finding, this suffices to confirm that Washington is still ignoring the existence of an issue that is disturbing regional and international peace—the issue of Palestine and its ensuing conflict between the Arab nation and Zionism. However, at a time like this, Shultz hopes that the many U.S. mines will explode to undermine the remaining possibilities of ending Arab fragmentation.

The United States wants to force us into abandoning our central cause to gear Arab effort into supporting its aggressive schemes against us and against the friends of our cause. This is the true objective of Shultz' tour as well as the preceding tours of Weinberger and the U.S. State Department advisers. Now, while the Arab masses are urging and moving toward a stand determining regimes' firmness and reliability in the struggle against Zionism, U.S. diplomacy feels dutybound to test its reserve and influence to strike at the Arab masses' aspirations, and to peddle its aspired scheme of turning the Arab-Zionist conflict into a marginal conflict and diverting it into a conflict against the Arab cause's friends and supporters.

To prevent America from peddling its new hoax, the Arabs must decide what America does not like or want. They must also affirm in advance that the Arab effort is for consolidating the confrontation against Zionism and its ambitions and against the U.S. diplomacy supporting Zionism on all levels. Otherwise, the U.S. hoax will take on an Arab guise to become an Arab hoax for the Arabs and the entire Arab cause.

Paper Criticizes Saddam's 'Secondary Issue'

JN041549 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1120 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Damascus, 4 Oct (SANA)—The newspaper *Tishrin* has affirmed that the ongoing events in the Arab arena require a unified Arab effort to confront dangers posed to the nation. These events also require a unified strategy to face challenges. However, the diversion of Arabs' attention from the major cause to secondary, marginal, and fabricated issues is a matter that cannot be accepted or ignored.

Commenting today under the headline "The Required Arab Strategy," the paper says it is impossible for the Arab nation to devote time, efforts, and meetings to the discussion of an issue that was fabricated by the Baghdad regime to achieve private and personal purposes which only serve the enemies of this nation.

The paper accused Saddam Husayn of attempting to drag all Arabs into the fabricated secondary issue and to involve them in his war against Iran and also ignore Palestine. The paper says that 8 years after the beginning of this war Saddam still aims to make his war the war of all Arabs. Saddam Husayn also calls for meetings devoted to discussing this issue and to pooling all resources for a confrontation against Iran—which supported the Arab nation's causes, declared that the Jerusalem cause is its first cause, and opened an embassy for Palestine in place of the Israeli Embassy.

The paper pointed to Syria's warnings, since the beginning of this secondary conflict, against the seriousness of what is committed by Saddam's hands not only against Iraq but also against the entire Arab nation. The paper says these warnings were true. Here is Israel, the only beneficary of the war, seeking a continued war in the Gulf and defending the U.S. military presence there.

Tishrin urged Arab leaders to draw up a unified Arab strategy to defend Arab rights. It affirmed that the tense situation in the Gulf must not divert Arabs' attention from the basic cause, the Palestine question. Moreover, meetings must not be devoted to the discussion of secondary issues at the expense of genuine, major causes. The paper says what is wanted today is to prevent the Iraqi regime from attempting to sink the boat and not to join this regime in sinking it.

Afghanistan

Revolutionary Council Endorses Najib Candidacy

LD021406 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto
1130 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul, 1 Oct *(Bakhtar)*—Comrade Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee addressed the Revolutionary Council session as follows:

Esteemed members of the Revolutionary Council;

We unanimously approved Comrade Najib as a candidate for the presidency of the DRA Revolutionary Council in the Politburo and my approval is recorded there. Once again, as a senior member of the party and member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, I endorse Comrade Najib as a candidate for the presidency of the Revolutionary Council as we bear witness to the activities of Comrade Najib for the revolution and for its gains. His support for the labor and activities of peasants and workers is clear to everyone. On the basis of his note and proposal the Politburo envisages that a new path should be pursued concerning the organization of land and water reforms whereby the interests of all small landholders and middle class peasants will be guatanteed. Because of this, I once again approve the proposal by Comrade Keshtmand.

Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, then spoke and said:

In approving fully the proposal for the election of Comrade Najib as president of the Revolutionary Council and of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, this is, in fact, the unanimous view of our party's Politburo. I want to add that in a short time, mostly during his party life, Comrade Najib has solved many issues: the desired increase in the size of the party took place and the organizational consolidation of the party is further being strengthened by effective measures.

Comrade Najib personally accomplished many tasks in the field of explaining the policy of national reconciliation and its practical phases which had a noticeable influence on the consolidation of political unity and thinking among party members.

The Hamal [month beginning on 21 March] party sessions, and also the party conferences to elect delegates to the conferences and finally to the nationwide party conference, are also clear evidence of the consolidation and evolution of inner party life which displayed confidently and with unanimity of views the complete support of party members for the activities of the Politburo and of Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

I am confident that by electing Comrade Najib to the above state posts, which play a major role during the period of realizing national reconciliation, and by using the enormous energy of Comrade Najib in this field, we are awaiting formidable victories, too. Hence once again, I express my complete support for the proposal. Thank you.

Mohammad Rafi, member of the PDPA Central Committee politburo and the DRA minister of defense, then spoke and said:

Esteemed members of the DRA Revolutionary Council:

Allow me to express my view, on behalf of the country's Armed Forces, on the proposal presented by Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, about the election of esteemed Comrade Dr Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, as president of the Revolutionary Council.

There is no doubt that we are in the most sensitive stage of the revolutionary movement of the life of our beloved party and in the history of our beloved country.

The process of realizing this major and brave policy, regarding national reconciliation as the only way to get rid of the war imposed by imperialism and to end the bloodshed and fratricide, demands from us utmost prudence and perception of responsibility.

The present conditions, both the complicated domestic situation and the difficult international situation, require that the DRA be run by confident and powerful hands. In my view, these major demands of the present time are hidden in the proposal presented by Comrade Keshtmand. We are all familiar with the life of Esteemed Comrade Dr Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. The road which he has traversed is full of enormous love for the revolution and for the working people. He has total devotion to the ideals of our party and enjoys all the political virtues and sublime characteristics of humanity.

Comrade Dr Najibullah showed his ability in various fields after the victory of the April revolution. As a young diplomat he attracted everybody's attention. I want to recall the major role of Comrade Dr Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, as supreme commander of the DRA Armed Forces and chairman of the DRA Defense Council:

In a short period he accomplished a major task for the consolidation of the Armed Forces, enhancing its combat capability and its credibility in our society. Many sessions of the political office and the Defense Council have been witness to the fact that during this period many issues regarding the Armed Forces were solved. Daily sessions of the headquarters of the high command

under his leadership and his defatigable endeavor to perfect the country's military structure and supervision of affairs are worthy of mention.

Comrades and esteemed members of the Revolutionary Council, I am fully confident that Comrade Dr Najibullah's organizational ability, dynamism, and rich experience will assist him in this high position and he will discharge his role as an able leader and accomplish his tasks at the head of the DRA state as a modest and earnest servant for the unity and mobilization of the persecuted people of Afghanistan, unite our people around our party, take major steps to end the war and bloodshed, and work for the prosperity and construction of a new life in the historic country of Afghanistan.

Then Sayd Mohammad Golabzoy, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of internal affairs, spoke in affirmation of the statements by the comrades concerning the candidacy of Comrade Najib to the post of president of the Revolutionary Council.

The Sarandoy of our country has taken great steps forward in maintaining law and order and in implementing the laws and decrees issued by the Revolutionary Council. It is taking effective measures. I would like to point out the active participation of Comrade Najib in drafting the DRA Constitution and in consolidating the DRA Constitution and in consolidating national reconciliation. We are all confident that Comrade Najib will devote all his energy and strength to the service of the prosperity of the toiling man. Once again, I express my support for and affirmation of the proposals put forward by Comrade Keshtmand.

Also Mawlawi Gholam Sarwar Manzur, chairman of the Supreme Council of Ulema, said:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Esteemed members of the Revolutionary Council, President of the Revolutionary Council and President of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, Esteemed Najibullah: Allow me, on behalf of the country's religious leaders, to convey to you my best wishes for your election as the president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and president of the Revolutionary Council Presidium. The Muslim people of our country look with appreciation at the measures that have been taken following the April revolution and in particular during this past 1 and 1/2 year period of respect and observation of the sacred religion of Islam. We, the ulema of Afghanistan, congratulate you on your election to this responsible post as a servant to the faith and to the homeland. I am confident that you will accomplish this task in the same manner that you have served the Afghan people, with grace before Almighty God and his creatures.

Esteemed members of the Revolutionary Council, I am proud to be taking part in this meeting and I would like to state that the changes which have come about after the announcement of this policy of national reconciliation show that broad support is being given by our compatriots to the policy of the PDPA and of the state of the DRA. National reconciliation, which is the aspiration of millions of our compatriots, finds its way to the hearts of the people every day. It prepares the ground for the prosperity for our people, for their children, and for future generations. [Passage indistinct]

As a candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the DRA Revolutionary Council, I express complete support for the candidacy of Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA and outstanding personality of our party and state, for the post of president of the DRA Revolutionary Council. We value highly the personality of Comrade Najib. As the leader of the party, Comrade Najib has rendered great services. He is also working to maintain peace in the country and to end the fratricide by implementing the policy of national reconciliation. This is the distinction of a great and wise leader.

We workers know Comrade Najib as a modest and sincere friend of the people who works indefatigably day and night for the prosperity of the people. We are confident that Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA, will help us and guide us in our duties with his knowledge and wisdom.

Soviets Send Congratulations

LD031057 Kabul Domestic Service Dari
1600 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] On the occasion of the appointment of Comrade Dr Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, as the president of the Revolutionary Council and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, the following message has been sent by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, Kabul city.

Esteemed Comrade Najib. Please accept our sincere congratulations in connection with your appointment to the post of president of the DRA Revolutionary Council. Your appointment to the post of the president of the highest state organ of the DRA manifests the great trust of Afghanistan's people and its approval of the national reconciliation policy and the attainment of a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan.

We wish you, Comrade Najib, new successes in your noble activities in leading the country to the establishment of a nationwide peace on Afghanistan's territory, to

the blossoming of Afghanistan's people, and to the further consolidation and comprehensive development of friendly relations between the USSR and the DRA.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Moscow, Kremlin.

Najib Cables Thanks

LD031143 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] The following message of thanks has been sent by Comrade Dr Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council in reply to the message of congratulations from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of his appointment as president of the Revolutionary Council:

The CPSU Central Committee:

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Esteemed Comrades, please accept my profound appreciation for your friendly congratulations on the occasion of my appointment to the post of president of the DRA Revolutionary Council. I regard the great trust which has been placed in me as the support of Afghanistan's people for the efforts of the PDPA aimed at the rapid attainment of nationwide peace and a normalization of the situation around our country.

I am determined to devote all my energy to accelerating the process of national reconciliation, to ensuring the all-round development of the homeland, and to consolidating and expanding further the friendship and cooperation between our countries and our people. Allow me, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and of all the patriots of Afghanistan, to express my appreciation to you and via you to the great Soviet people for the genuine fraternal assistance and revolutionary solidarity in the struggle to establish a permanent peace on our land.

[Signed] Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

Hazaras Congratulate Najib

LD041454 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Comrade Dr Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, received this afternoon in his office members of the Central Council of the Hazara nationality.

During this meeting they expressed their best wishes and congratulations on the appointment of Comrade Dr Najibullah as president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium. They also wished him further successes in ensuring peace and tranquility and in fully implementing the national reconciliation policy.

Comrade Dr Najibullah expressed appreciation for the wishes of the members of the Central Council of the Hazara nationality and said that with the cooperation, unity, and solidarity of all the fraternal nationalities of the country the difficulties and problems will be resolved and complete peace and tranquility will be established in dear Afghanistan.

A *Bakhtar* correspondent adds that the elders and chieftains of the people from the district of Khugiani, Nangarhar Province, expressed their congratulations at the headquarters of the PDPA Central Central to Comrade Dr Najibullah on his appointment to the post of president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

In this meeting, they assured Comrade Dr Najibullah of their complete readiness to implement the humane national reconciliation policy and to ensure peace and tranqility in their regions. [Passage omitted]

Wakil Returns from UN General Assembly, Visits

LD022148 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Comrade Abdol Wakil, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, DRA minister of foreign affairs, and head of the DRA delegation at the 42nd UN General Assembly, this morning returned to the country after taking part in the UN session.

Before going to New York, Comrade Abdol Wakil paid a friendly visit to Austria and Yugoslavia. He also took part in the fourth phase of the seventh rounds of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan which were carried out in Geneva from 16 to 19 September through the envoy of the UN secretary general.

At Kabul airport he was welcomed by Nazar Mohammad, candidate member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and first vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; deputy ministers of foreign affairs; and Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev, ambassador of the USSR in Kabul.

According to another report, after arriving at Kabul airport, Comrade Abdol Wakil was interviewed by the BIA reporter. This interview will be broadcast tonight by Radio Afghanistan.

Comments on SFRY, Geneva Talks

LD031319 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Dear compatriots, as you were told in tonight's news bulletins, Comrade Abdol Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of foreign affairs, returned home today from an official visit. A radio and television reporter interviewed Comrade Abdol Wakil on his arrival at Kabul International Airport. We now draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Comrade Abdol Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of foreign affairs, we know that you have returned home today after a rather long journey. I apologize, because you may be tired as you arrived only a few minutes ago. But I want to ask you some questions. How do you assess the results of your visits to Yugoslavia and Austria?

[Wakil] Well, our visits to Yugoslavia and Austria were friendly visits. This was the first friendly visit by a foreign affairs minister to these countries since the revolution. We (?met) the Yugoslav foreign minister [words indistinct] in connection with the mutual relations between Yugoslavia and Afghanistan—both countries are founder-members of the Nonaligned Movement. We also talked about the political situation in the world and around Afghanistan, as well as the gains and policy of national reconciliation, the important aim of this policy [words indistinct]. During these talks the Yugoslav side and its foreign minister, on behalf of their government, expressed satisfaction with the progress and results of national reconciliation, which aims at ending the war and bloodshed. They said they hope this policy, which is a humane policy, will be implemented in full. They welcomed our delegation in a very friendly and sincere atmosphere.

Austria is a neutral country in Europe. And we have very good diplomatic relations with Austria. You know that there is an Austrian Embassy in Kabul. [Passage indistinct]

I think these were the results which we achieved in both countries—I mean, good results in connection with explaining our foreign policy which is a result of national reconciliation.

[Reporter] Thank you. Comrade Wakil, we have been informed that some progress was achieved in the fourth stage of the seventh round of the Geneva talks. Could you please give us some information about this?

[Wakil] As you and our dear compatriots are aware, the fourth stage of the seventh round of the Geneva talks, which took place with the active participation of the DRA delegation, was, I would say, a serious and difficult round. It was especially so because we had hoped that we would come closer to some very constructive agreements with each other. Therefore, the most important result of this round was that—again, you are aware of them—among the four documents connected with our negotiations, three documents have almost been finalized, and the fourth document, which concerns the reciprocal relations between the other three documents, in which the return of the limited Soviet military contingents is discussed, our time limit [words indistinct]. This was, on its own, a very good outcome.

I think that if in the future, the Pakistani Government, with political realism and an understanding of its national interests gives priority to its [words indistinct] pressure from outside, gives more consideration to a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan and normalization of relations between the two neighboring and Muslim countries, then the next round of talks could be the final round based on the results of the previous rounds. We hope to achieve results in the next round of talks.

[Reporter] Thank you. Finally, if you could give us some information about the activities of the delegation to the 42d UN General Assembly? [Passage indistinct] [End recording]

Hatef-led Delegation Returns From USSR Visit

LD042048 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of the DRA Supreme Commission for National Reconciliation led by Abdorrahim Hatef, chairman of the Central Council of the National Front and head of the Supreme Commission for National Reconciliation, who has been on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union for some time at the invitation of the Asia-Africa Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union, returned home today.

During its stay in the Soviet Union the delegation met separately with the vice chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and with the vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The delegation also visited various parts of Moscow, [place name indistinct], Tashkent, and Samarkand and the Institute of Eastern Studies.

The delegation has also signed a cooperation protocol between the DRA National Front andd the USSR Solidarity Committee in Moscow.

Communications Minister Returns from USSR

LD031220 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Comrade Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA minister of communications, who visited the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation to sign a joint space protocol between the DRA and the Soviet Union, returned home today.

Comrade Majot General Mohammad Rafi, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, and the leadership of the Ministry of Communications welcomed Comrade Watanjar at Kabul International Airport.

Soviet Gas Exploration Equipment Purchased

LD050925 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Summary] An agreement on the puchase of tools and equipment for deep exploration of natural gas was signed this morning at the Ministry of Mines and Industries between Afghan and Soviet representatives.

Among the items the USSR will deliver to the Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industries within the next year are rust-proof pipes, rust-proof equipment for deep exploration of gas wells, equipment for the control of hydrogen sulfide and natural gas, and a number of other technical tools along with spare parts totaling $3.8 million.

The agreement was signed by Najibullah Masir, DRA minister of mines and industries, and by Aleksandr Filipovich Petrov, economic counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

Deputy Defense Minister on Pakistan Intrusions

LD050714 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Report on interview with Deputy Defense Minister Mohammad Nabi 'Azimi by unidentified *Bakhtar* correspondent; date, place not given]

[Text] Kabul, October 4, *Bakhtar*—With the victory of April revolution, the Government of the DRA has persistently observed the UN Charter, principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, good neighbourliness, non-interference into the affairs of the neighbouring countries as well as solution of the disputes through talks.

This was stated by General Mohammad Nabi 'Azimi, first deputy minister of the defence of the DRA in an interview with a *Bakhtar* correspondent concerning the principled position of the DRA and the repeated border violations of DRA by the Pakistani regime.

But the U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies in collusion with the Pakistani regime attempt to create obstacles on the way of settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and to continue war and bloodshed in Afghanistan.

The U.S. imperialism, he pointed out, has converted Pakistan into a springboard of aggressions against the DRA and peace-loving country of India and increases its military aids to the Government of Pakistan by each passing day.

The neo-globalist policy of Reagan administration which is spearheaded against the interests of the Pakistani people caused growing indignation among the people of Pakistan, which has manifested itself in demonstrations, general strikes, explosions in the main cities and centres of Pakistan.

This policy, naturally, aggravates the situation around Afghanistan and leads the process of its peaceful solution to difficulties despite the constructive and principled position of the DRA. The Pakistani regime not only arms and finance the counterrevolutionary bands and dispatch them to the DRA, but also repeatedly violates the airspace and territory of the DRA.

The statements of the DRA are the vivid manifestation of this fact that the Pakistani planes equipped with the most up-to-date radar systems have violated the air space of our country.

The shooting down of an American F-16 fighter belonged to the Armed Forces of Pakistan in the territory of Afghanistan by the Armed Forces of the DRA in Khowst region on April 22, 1987 is one of instances of such violations.

The deputy minister of the defence of the DRA noted that during the period after the declaration of the ceasefire (January 15, 1987) by the party and state of the DRA, the Pakistani Armed Forces have carried out 23 reconnaissance flights and 33 times put under heavy arms' fire the regions of Barikowt, Khas Konar, Jaji, Samkani [name as received], Orgun, Metran [name as received], and Jaji Meydan of the DRA.

Naturally, 'Azimi said, such aggressive actions of the Pakistani Government run counter to international norms of good neighbourliness, the grave consequences of which will rest with the Pakistani side. The DRA has announced many times that it favours of having good relations with neighbouring countires. This principled stand has been fully proved in the peace proposals of the DRA and its deeds and actions in the years after the victory of April revolution.

Mujahidin Attacks in Qandahar, Ghazni Reported

BK050646 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the mujahidin inflicted heavy casualties on Soviet-Kabul forces during their operation in Dand subdivision in Qandahar Province. They also damaged several tanks and other vehicles. Mujahidin also ambushed a military convoy of the Kabul administration in Qarah Bagh area of Ghazni Province seizing an armored car and a military truck laden with various types of weapons.

5,000 Rebels Accept Reconciliation Policy

LD031252 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Excerpts] A 5,000-man group, led by Abdorrasul Pahlawan, who had been carrying out armed activities in Khowaja Sabzpush and Shrin-Tagab Districts of Fariab Province, recently accepted the policy of national reconciliation and came on the side of national sovereignty. According to *Bakhtar*, these compatriots were welcomed by party and government officials, by the chairman and members of the national reconciliation commission, and by a large number of the inhabitants of Fariab Province. [Passage omitted]

The report adds that this group responded to the national reconciliation policy by bringing with themselves a launcher unit for surface-to-air missiles, made in Britain, 4 artillery pieces, 16 DShks, 8 mortars, 60 rocket launchers, 9 communication sets, 1,350 heavy and light machineguns, 12 motor-vehicles, 200 horses, and tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition.

Bangladesh

Commentary on India's Anti-Muslim Riots

BK030931 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1540 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has called for maintaining communal harmony and brotherhood in the interest of national integration. At the same time he has cautioned the Indian people comprising believers of different faiths to guard against communal incidents. The call from the prime minister of our great neighboring country came during his address to a mixed gathering of Hindus and Muslims in New Delhi. True, India is a country where communal riots are taking place so often that social unrest has almost become the order of the day, particularly in areas with sizable Muslim population such as Uttar Pradesh, Ahmedabad, Meerut, Patna, and even in New Delhi, where scores of communal riots have taken place, taking toll of innocent human lives.

It is mainly religious intolerance of the majority Hindu community and their narrow-minded attitude toward the minority communities that have bedeviled peace and harmony in the Indian society. The magnitude of the problem has been disturbing the social equilibirium in spite of the fact that Indian Constitution enshrines secularism as one of the basic state principles.

We in Bangladesh are at a loss to see that in the recent months the Indian cities of New Delhi and Meerut were scenes of communal frenzy with the minority Muslims falling victims of bloody rioting, loot, and arson. About 500 people lost their lives in the orgy let loose by the majority Hindu community. This was undoubtedly the off-shoot of fanatacism and religious intolerance fanned and fostered by the rightist political parties and groups. Naturally, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had to come out with an impassioned appeal for maintaining religious harmony and amity in the interest of social peace. As against this, perfect communal understanding and social amity has been prevailing in Bangladesh, although it has not declared secularism as a state principle.

All communities living in Bangladesh are enjoying equal rights guaranteed in the Constitution. Bangladesh is a predominantly Muslim country and yet it has been practicing religious tolerance so that the Muslims, the Hindus, the Buddhists, and the Christians maintain communal and ethnic harmony. The Vatican pope who visited Bangladesh early this year was simply overwhelmed by the communal and ethnic harmony prevailing here so that people believing in different faiths are living in an atmosphere of peace and amity. And this spirit of brotherliness is manifested in at the time of respective religious festivals and national calamities.

Today, the Hindu community of Bangladesh as elsewhere have done immersion of their goddess as part of celebration of their biggest religious festival of Durga Puja. The festival was observed in an atmosphere of peace, marked by gaiety and festive look every where. Our government, social leaders, politicians in cooperation with the Hindu community leaders have been able to ensure complete peace. Not a single untoward incident occurred anywhere and that bears eloquent testimony to our spirit of tolerance and accomodation.

But unfortunately not a single Muslim festival in India passes off without bloody clashes leading to carnage. With the passage of time the world has become too small. Even the slogans of the world government are not unheard of. Petty religious dogmatism should no longer be allowed to vitiate social peace. It is high time that the Indian Hindu community learn to practice tolerance.

Ershad Warns Against Disrupting Flood Aid

BK021000 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] President Ershad has categorically made it clear that the government will be bound to take constitutional measures if any quarters try to disturb the postflood rehabilitation program and create (?unrest) in public life. He was addressing a huge workers conference of Greater Dhaka District and Dhaka Metropolitan Jatiya Party [JP] at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar this afternoon.

The president said the government is determined to rehabilitate the flood-affected people to normal life and maintain peace and discipline in society. He said his government has made positive contributions in all sectors of the country's socioeconomic life. This has inspired the people to extend their wholehearted support

to the present government. The government, he said, has given the country stability, progress, and development. It has also successfully faced many natural calamities like floods and cyclones.

Referring to the statements of some opposition political leaders alleging that the government had failed, the president said it is surprising that these elements did never mention in which field we could not succeed. He pointed out that it is rather the opposition leaders who have failed to give a program for the socioeconomic development of the country.

The meeting was addressed among others by JP Secretary General and Local Government and Rural Development Minister Shah Moazzem Hussain. It was presided over by DMC [Dhaka Metropolitan Council] Administrator Abdul Malek, MP.

Earlier, addressing a meeting of the National Council for Industrial Development, President Ershad stressed on accelerated growth of industrial base in the country. He said in doing so we have to discourage and [words indistinct] and import-oriented industry. The president said while efforts are underway to attain food autarky within 4 to 5 years, we have to expand the industrial base of the country to create employment opportunities. In this context, he referred to natural disasters occurring almost annually and uneven land and population ratio and said industrialization is the only answer to this situation. The meeting reviewed the measures taken so far for accelerating the pace of industrialization in the country.

India

Reportage on Terrorist Activities in Punjab

3 Policemen Killed

BK021610 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] In Punjab, five persons, including three policemen and one terrorist, were killed in Ajnala area of Amritsar District this evening. According to an official spokesman, three policemen going in a three-wheeler were attacked by terrorists. The three policemen and the three-wheeler driver were killed on the spot. The fleeing culprits were chased by a CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] patrolling party and in the exchange of fire which followed one of the terrorists was killed.

4 Terrorists, 1 Farmer Killed

BK030336 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] In Punjab five more persons, including four terrorists, were killed last night. In Amritsar District, two of the three scooter-borne terrorists were killed in an encounter with the police party near (Pullar) village. In another encounter in Jullundur District, two terrorists were killed near (Chugeto) village. In Amritsar District, a farmer, Pal Singh, was shot dead by terrorists in Pinder village near Beas.

A convention of freedom fighters of the erstwhile princely states of Punjab has strongly condemned the innocent killings at the hands of terrorists in the state. In a resolution, the convention expressed deep concern over the killings of innocent people. It urged the government to take stern steps in dealing with terrorists.

2 Terrorist Groups Clash

BK041259 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] In Punjab one terrorist was killed and two injured when two rival groups of terrorists clashed in Gurdwara Shahiganj in Amritsar city this morning. The killed has been identified as Tarsen Singh who was wanted in a number of murder cases.

3 Killed in Bombay Clashes; Curfew Imposed

BK021618 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] In south Bombay 3 persons were killed and 10 others injured when police opened fire this evening in Kanakipura area to disperse two groups of people engaged in violent clashes and arson. The city police commissioner told our Bombay correspondent that one police inspector was seriously injured and admitted to hospital. He said a small incident at a milk booth sparked off clashes. Dusk to dawn curfew has been imposed in the area.

Talks Begin With Pakistan on River Dispute

BK041450 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] The 2-day Indo-Pakistan talks on the (Turgal) navigation project began in Islamabad today. The talks are taking place after India invoked the clause calling for government-level consultations under the Indus Water Treaty. India has also agreed to undertake no work on the remaining components of the project for 3 months, if it helps the meaningful and constructive talks aimed at resolving the issue. The (Turgal) navigation project on the Jhelum is aimed at retarding the rate of depletion of the Wular Lake to facilitate year-round navigation. One of the benefits of the project would be increased lean season flow to downstream irrigation and power projects in Pakistan. However, Pakistan feels the project is violative of the Indus Water Treaty. Since the matter could not be resolved at the level of the Indus Water Commission last June, India proposed government-level discussions.

Gandhi Comments on Sri Lanka, Border Fighting

BK050318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has said he is optimistic about peace in Sri Lanka. In an interview to an American weekly, he pointed out there are a number of vested interests who do not want to go along with the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement. Admitting that there are genuine difficulties for the people involved, he said he is optimistic about pushing it through so long as President Jayewardene and he, himself, want a solution. Asked whether he envisaged a more aggressive role for the peacekeeping force in Sri Lanka, Mr Gandhi asserted that if necessary to maintain peace they will take on a more aggressive role, but made it clear that this will be decided in consultation with President Jayewardene.

On the recent Pakistan attack on Siachen glacier area, the prime minister said that New Delhi was worried about the way in which Indian post had been attacked.

Asked about the violence in Punjab, the prime minister said the government has made headway, not only in arresting hard-core terrorists, but also in penetrating the organizations. He disclosed that he has a total plan on Punjab, but this is not time bound.

On the prevailing drought situation in the country, Mr Gandhi said areas facing drought for the first year are the worst affected. He said the government had organized programs so that people can get food for work.

New Non-political Forum Opens in New Delhi

BK021631 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] A non-political forum known as Jan Morcha [People's Front] was launched in New Delhi today with Mr Ram Dhan as its national convenor. Announcing this at a news conference, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh [former defense and finance minister] said the main objective of the Morcha would be to work for electoral reforms, participation of labor in management, democratization of institutions, and decentralization of power. Mr Singh said the Morcha would cooperate with the frontal organizations of political parties on issues relating to farmers and workers.

Iran

General Threatens U.S. Bases in Gulf

LD050813 Tehran IRNA in English 0805 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 5, IRNA — A leading Iranian military official is quoted by the English daily *'TEHRAN TIMES'* as having said that the Islamic Republic would attack US bases at the Persian Gulf states. He said once the malicious intent of the United States is established then Iran's attack on those bases would be perfectly justified.

The English daily quoting Imam Khomeyni's personal representative at the Supreme Defence Council General Zahirnezhad in its Monday issue said that the conspiracy of silence by international organizations in relations with the US hitting of Iranian cargo ship *'Iran-Ajr'* last week had warranted retaliation by Iran.

The military official categorically rejected the impact of any arms embargo on Iran arguing that 'a nation determined to stand up to injustice and fight on to the end would hold out resistance with whatever weapon.' He said if such an embargo were to be imposed on Iran, rather than deter Iran's Muslim combatants it would automatically provide an incentive to the Iranians to try to rely on their own and 'work day-in day-out' to reach self sufficiency sooner than they might reach otherwise.

He said the United States cannot possibly overthrow the political and social system in Iran, nor can it check the progress of contemporary Islamic movements throughout the world.

Zahirnezhad rejected the likelihood of US considering an air blitz on Iran such as its attack on Libya, saying that 'the two countries are different politically, geographically and socially.'

The Iranian general concluded by saying that the US policies will eventually frustrate the Americans and that in due course it would relinquish its predatory goals in the Muslim world.

Tehran on U.S. Moves, 'Massing of Forces'

NC040440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] We continue our newscast for this hour with a report on new U.S. military preparations in the Persian Gulf region:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] Last night, the U.S. Government instructed its warships in the Persian Gulf to move northward. This is the first time that U.S. warships have moved toward the northern areas of the Persian Gulf. This action taken by the United States last night followed a series of contradictory reports that were disseminated yesterday by U.S. circles regarding new developments in the vicinity of Farsi Island. Most military analysts interpret the White House's action last night as a tightening of the military dragnet of U.S. warships along the length of Iran's southern coasts and as part of increased U.S. preparations for a possible attack on Iran, especially now that the Iranina people's fighting forces have in the past few

days been massing along the middle and southern borders. This is the Voice of Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London. [end recording]

IRGC Commander on Persian Gulf Maneuvers

LD040531 Tehran IRNA in English 0522 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 4, IRNA—'Azadi [name as received] (Freedom) Island Maneuvers', part of a series of maneuvers of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) naval forces, ended in the Persian Gulf waters successfully Saturday night.

Head of the IRGC naval forces, Hoseyn Alai'e who was inspecting the second naval zone told IRNA that the maneuvers were named 'Azadi Island because they were aimed at defending the Khark Island, Kharg and Persian Gulf oil fields.

More on the maneuvers he said they were part of a series of a limited scale IRGC maneuvers in the Persian Gulf started last Thursday. [sentence as received]

The participant forces, Alai'e added, exercised ways of controlling actions of hypothetical foreign forces in the region. The whole maneuvers ended in success, he stressed.

Similar maneuvers will be carried out in future in various parts of the Persian Gulf to attain necessary readiness, Alai'e added.

IRGC Invites Trained Personnel To Report

LD031122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] The General Staff Command of the three services of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has issued a statement on the need for the people's readiness to defend the country. It has invited all reserve and trained personnel and every person interested in being trained in military skills to fulfill their religious and national duty by reporting to and registering with Guards Corps headquarters and Guards Corps mobilization centers throughout the country.

Khamene'i Addresses Army Graduation Ceremony

LD041900 Tehran IRNA in English 1826 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 4, IRNA—President 'Ali Khamene'i said here today that the U.S. which has chosen to fight openly against Iran should know that the era of threatening nations with its might is long past.

Speaking at a graduation ceremony for Army officers, the president said the Islamic Republic, by dealing reprisal blows on the U.S. will show to the other nations that they too can resist against any power for achieving their legitimate rights. "We will not step-back on our declared principals in the war," he emphasised. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, who is also head of Supreme Defense Council (SDC), said that if Iran is intimidated anywhere at its borders, the threats will certainly make it more steadfast.

The President said that all the ballyhoo and propaganda made by the world powers are because of the Islamic Republic's potential. "If our Armed Forces lacked the power in the battlefield, and if we were deprived of this upper hand in the fronts, there would be no such hue and cry against us," stressed Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i. The president said that Armed Forces have restored dignity to the Iranian nation by courageously countering the issues of the war.

The SDC head concluded by terming unity of the Army and the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) as well as support from the popular forces as the philosophy behind the Islamic Republic's power.

Musavi on Role of IRGC Naval Maneuvers

LD041212 Tehran IRNA in English 1139 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 4, IRNA—Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here Sunday that the amphibious maneuvers for liberation of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Saturday night, were aimed at exercising Iran's combat power vis-a-vis any play in the Persian Gulf. He added that the result of the maneuvers was satisfactory.

Speaking after a meeting of cabinet ministers Sunday morning, the prime minister said that the maneuvers were one of the most successful operations of the IRGC which also aimed at displaying sovereignty of Iranian forces and defending Iran's interest in the Persian Gulf.

These maneuvers would be a warning to all those who think they could be present in the Persian Gulf by hatching plots, Musavi said, noting that imperialism would understand that as the Iranian forces fought in land, they would fight at the Persian Gulf.

"We are confronting international arrogance in the Persian Gulf and our fronts should be filled with combatant forces," stressed the prime minister.

The maneuvers, part of a series of limited-scale IRGC maneuvers in the Persian Gulf started last Thursday, were aimed at defending the Khark Island and Persian Gulf oil fields.

Statement Urges 'Permanent War' Against U.S.

LD031124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] The Martyrs' Foundation of the Islamic Revolution has issued a statement announcing that ceremonies in honor of the martyrs of the U.S. criminal attack against the merchant vessel *Iran-Ajr* will be held between 1500 and 1700 on Monday, 5 October 1987. The venue will be at Arg Mosque.

In part the statement says: Pursuing its provocative acts in the Persian Gulf, the United States attacked an Iranian merchant vessel, killing a number of the sons of the Islamic ummah of Iran, and thus showed its real face in the international arena. The honored ones martyred in the course of the inhuman act carried out in contravention of all international norms were targets of the first bullets fired directly by the U.S. regime against the Islamic Revolution. The Iranian nation will remember forever the brave seamen as the first martyrs of a direct confrontation by the United States against Iran and is already making itself ready and more resolute than before to wage permanent war against the Western mother of corruption.

WIH Statement on Retaliation Against Iraq

LD041745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] The War Information Headquarters, WIH, has outlined Iran's reasons for beginning the new phase of preventative action of the warriors of Islam against the enemy's mischief. The following is the text of the WIH statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The expansion of the imposed war to the Persian Gulf, the efforts to destroy economic and industrial installations, the attacks against Iranian residential areas—all these actions at this point in time are part of the goals and military policies of the regime ruling Iraq and the criminal United States, policies aimed at forcing the heroic Iranian nation to surrender. The resistant and revolutionary Iranian nation, however, has so far stopped the spread of the imposed war. Our nation has undertaken a policy of returning blow for blow—a reflection of the decisive and revolutionary resolve to safeguard the Islamic Revolution— and has stopped the enemies of Islam from reaching their inauspicious and inhuman goals.

The United States, which has brought its forces to the Persian Gulf to oppose the tumultuous waves of the Islamic Revolution and to put out the burning flames of the Islamic movements, is not only openly supporting the rulers of Baghdad and Arab reaction but is unaware of the fact that should the plots of the oppression expand in the Persian Gulf, it would be easy to set off the powder keg in this vital region.

Simultaneous with the situation in the Persian Gulf, the rulers of Baghdad, in order to put pressure on Iran, have targeted residential areas and industrial installations of Iran for their air raids. While they are covering up their weakness on the ground, they are trying to force the revolutionary Iranian nation into collusion, and change the course of the war.

In carrying out such attacks, in which hundreds of innocent Iranian people have been wounded or martyred, Baghdad has no defensible reason or logic. Moreover, it has expanded its attacks against Iranian residential areas and industrial, economic installations to impose its views regarding UN Security Council Resolution No 598.

What is certain is that the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot remain silent and wait for the action of the international organization in the face of daily Iraqi attacks against its vital interests and installations. Moreover, it is neither correct nor prudent to remain indifferent while homes are being destroyed and civilians are dying by the bombs and bullets of the Ba'thist Iraqi Army. No philsophy or logic will accept silence in the face of these crimes.

As the rulers of Baghdad have begun a new round of mischief, the warriors of Islam, in order to silence enemy fire against residential and economic installations in Iran, started their limited retaliatory operations. In this phase, the activities of the forces of Islam have been concentrated against industrial and military targets of some Iraqi border cities, some of which are purely military areas, including the city of Basra. Reality, however, has shown that the rulers of Baghdad are determined to continue their mischief, to continue to murder innocent people. Therefore, a more decisive and stronger response to the aggressive and expansionist policies of Iraq is now necessary. In addition, the criminal United States is aiding Iraq directly by supplying it with military information about Iranan economic installations. Our response to the attacks of the Iraqi regime is, in fact, a response to the plots of the United States as well.

On this basis, the Islamic Republic of Iran began a new phase of preventative and retaliatory action by targeting military, economic, and industrial installations in all Iraqi cities, except for the four safe cities. This will continue until the enemy's mischief ends.

The rulers of Baghdad are warned once again that they should avoid the revolutionary anger of the forces of monotheism and stop the continuation of their mishcief. Iran has no desire to destroy Iraqi economic installations, because it believes that control of Islamic Iraq will fall into the hands of the people of that country. There is no longevity in oppression. However, this Ba'athist regime of Iraq and criminal Saddam plan to lengthen their dictatorial rule, as they have confessed before, by destroying all Iraqi economic installations and facilities. Therefore, the responsibility for the results of the retaliatory action by Iran falls on the rulers of Baghdad.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Delivers Friday Sermon

LD022035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1258 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Political sermon delivered by Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Majlis speaker and representative of the Imam on the Supreme Defense Council, at the Friday prayers service in Tehran on 2 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted paying tribute to martyrs] Today is the anniversary of his holiness the imam's [Khomeyni] departure from Baghdad to Kuwait. Several years ago, the imam was expelled from Iraq, and Kuwait refused to admit him. Therefore, his eminence turned back from the Kuwaiti border to Basra, and subsequently went to Paris. The enemies of Islam had other intentions, but God's will had planned another destiny. The divine will foiled the sinister plot of the enemies of Islam so perfectly. We have spoken on this issue before.

Among our congregation today there is a group of volunteer troops from the independent Monsefanian District of Rey. They have marched here on foot from Rey, a distance of about 19 km, in response to the call of his holiness the imam. They came here to declare their readiness to reply to the U.S. atrocities in the Persian Gulf. We are grateful to them. God willing, you will be victorious and will make the enemy regret his deeds.

Our basic discussion today is about the current situation in the region, the Persian Gulf, our country, and the revolution. The events are so sensitive that it is necessary to allocate sufficient time for discussion in order to inform the nation. Of course, these issues have been discussed in every sermon. However, as long as this situation continues, we must continue to explain it in order to inform the media and assist the nation in maintaining its vigilance.

If we were to study the root cause of the existing situation to provide a comprehensive analysis of the affair, the issue appears very similar to the conditions of the early Islamic era, the time of the prophet; every moment of the movement has amazing parallels with that period. This is one of the coincidences of which the revolution should be proud; it gives energy and boosts morale so that we can continue on this path. By comparing history and the similarities of the two movements, that is, the movement of the prophet and his apostles against the infidels of the era, and the movement of the revolution against the enemies of the revolution, one can easily find the path of truth, to believe in our cause, and to reassure oneself.

The essence of this clash between Islam and blasphemy, which might manifest itself on different occasions, has a basic point of reference. I mentioned this point in my earlier discussion—I mean, if we were to consider this sermon as a continuation of the previous sermon, the two parts can be joined together as a single discussion. Of course, these sermons are separate. However, today's discussion is, by chance, related to the earlier sermon.

On almost every occasion, we believe that the prophets came with a divine mission; and if left alone, this divine mission would find its way. This is the nature of justice. When we see clashes between the prophets and infidels, between the pious and corrupt, we can analyze it by saying that the prophets raise a just issue. The infidels, that is blasphemy in general, try to stop the growth of this just issue. When the believers in this just cause, that is, the justice front, come across an obstacle, a clash follows. Therefore, in principle, all through history the prophets and pious have been the defenders; they do not start the clash.

In a war situation, the justice front might launch an offensive, but this does not mean that the justice front is trying to impose its will by force. Rather, it means that the justice front is trying to remove the barrier that has been forcefully erected against it. It is like a stream moving along its natural course. When a dam is constructed across the stream, the water will build up and eventually wash away the dam. This is an attack by the water. However, in fact, it is a kind of defense. This is the responsibility of those who came and blocked the water's course.

The interpretation of the Koran refers to the infidels as a dam against God's path. This is mentioned almost 40 times in the Koran, that is, the infidels' moves have always blocked the path of God. Had they not created such an obstacle, the prophet would have not taken up arms. No prophet would resort to using weapons: If the infidels did not create a clash, a clash would not necessarily take place. However, when a clash occurs, a prophet, with his friends, is dutybound to remove this obstacle. [passage omitted on Koranic interpretation of a dam]

The main problem of the revolution is that our enemies intend to create a barrier across the course of the revolution's movement—they intend to stop the spread of its message. We want to remove this barrier, and therefore, a clash occurs.

Our enemies will resort to any means. This was true in the early Islamic era, too. They used to spread a rumor that the prophet was a wizard, a magician, a liar, an ignorant person, an illiterate, etc. Now we see them making similar accusations about this revolution. We can interpret the accusations in the same way. During the early days of the revolution, during the first couple of years, they launched their wave of extensive propaganda in order to uproot the revolution using cultural weapons. They failed. They then resorted to political measures to deprive us internally, but they did not succeed. [sentence as heard] Our enemies placed some individuals inside the country; they tried to imposed them on our society. However, our society rejected them, and they achieved nothing. They resorted to other moves and launched an aggression—a serious military confrontation.

Almost the same conditions that existed in the first year or two of the revolution are recurring; the prevailing conditions are similar. We will now look at how this happened.

The United States, the rest of its collaborators, and others, all the arrogants, thought at the beginning that the revolution and its message were weak. Therefore, it

was not necessary for them to enter the arena themselves. They have a worldwide policy of not getting involved in a clash with religions, especially Islam. In short, the official policy of the West is to portray their rivals, the East, as anti-Islamic, and to give the impression that they themselves are in favor of those who are religious. They usually have people all over the world who are like these court preachers [akhund]. People who appear pious on the surface. They keep pushing these characters on the people. Their policy is not one of confronting Islam throughout the world; they prefer to weaken Islam—if Islam is on the move—and to weaken this revolution, especially through others.

At first, they thought they could do this from the inside, but they saw that they could not succeed—the internal counterrevolutionary movements were crushed quickly. They were then compelled to use the Ba'th Party, and at that point, they did not even feel it was necessary to expose the faces of such regimes as those of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and others. They would tell these countries: We are impartial in our approach. Subsequently, they dragged the resources of the Arab countries into the arena step by step.

However, they saw that this, too, did not work. The more they moved forward, the more they saw that it would not work, because this revolution is so strong and the wave of Islam so powerful that it cannot be defeated by these moves. So, the exact opposite happened. They saw that they were losing the things they had built up, confidential things. The Ba'th Party is about to go, and after the Ba'th Party, it is not clear whether the rest of the nonparty agents in the region—the tribes that rule over other countries—can resist much longer.

So, they had no choice but to come into the arena themselves. We were able to reverse the wave that began against us at the start of the revolution, at the start of the war, and our forces were amassed behind the barrier. They are now moving to break this barrier and drown their facilities behind this barrier. The arrogant powers had to strengthen this barrier. This is why they were forced to come into the arena themselves. I want to stress that something similar to that situation is being repeated.

At the start of the revolution, the Iraqis began their baseless clamor, but nobody listened to what they were saying. So they resorted to military moves. They conducted aggressions against us on about 400 occasions—370 to 380 occasions—which we have recorded. During the early months of the first year of the war, up to the month of Shahrivar [last week of August to last week of September], they fired mortar rounds or artillery shells, their combat forces entered the country and delivered blows, or their aircraft and helicopters came.

During this period when Iraq was attacking, we protested. Our border guards protested and reported to the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry also protested officially. So this has been registered, and a book has been published. After this, they began extensive attacks, and now we see that the United States is doing the same thing; they have started their moves.

The first claim by the United States is similar to that of Iraq; it is a defensive claim. They say that security has been disrupted here and that they have come for the sake of security. Now they have begun their moves.

Their first tangible moves—of course, they have also had some intangible moves—concerned the issue of the ship. They made false claims and fired on our ship. In a very stupid and undiplomatic way, important military personnel came all the way from the United States to destroy a ship, a very old cargo ship. They were afraid that if this ship fell into our hands, we would show the ship to the foreign media, and the ship would be turned into documentary evidence against them. So they brought their minister of war to be present when the ship was destroyed—a very ugly thing to do. They had come as defenders of the Security Council resolution. They had come to preserve peace in the region. However, they embarked on this ugly, base move, unbecoming of superpower.

This begs a lot of questions, although today in the United States there is pressure on the press and the media not to meddle with Reagan's Persian Gulf policy. Consequently, most of them have kept quiet. This shows that they lie when they say they have a free press. It is only a show of freedom that exists in many places—they only allow this kind of freedom in places where they are given a green light. This situation has not been revealed to the world, and it is a task that we must carry out in the future. Therefore, they were doing what they had to do.

What is our approach? Our policy has always been to see that this issue is understood by the world.

These Americans are so wicked, so mendacious, and in their propaganda they are such blackmailers, that if two incidents take place close together, they would mix the issues and brand the victim the tyrant—that is, if the time span [agar faselah dorost nabasheh] is not correct. For example, if on the following day something happened to the Americans, they would somehow falsify the issue, especially if the time span was short.

Therefore, our policy has by now left its mark. Everyone in the world today knows that the United States fired the first shot in the Persian Gulf. When the Security Council braces itself to end the Iran-U.S. war 3 or 4 years from now, the United States will not be able to claim that they were not the initiator. They must not confuse the issue. The entire world now understands that the United States is the initiator.

We have learned our lesson from earlier events; we have taped voices and prepared documents. They are available at the UN Security Council, at international forums,

and they testify to the fact that the United States started the war, that the United States was the one to fire the first shot shattering the insecurity of the Persian Gulf.

If this is to continue, then the way is clear: our policy is based on the precedent of the prophet of Islam and Islam itself. This means we want our legitimate position to hold; we do not intend to settle the issue through adventurism and warmongering. We regard peace to be in the interests of the advancement of our ideas. It is they who believe that war and hue and cry are the means to silence our voice. We have advanced along our own policy guidelines.

Its logic is fully natural, sound, and acceptable: A nation has conducted a revolution. Our adversaries have held on to the slogan "Export of the revolution." You can see how much they blackmail us on the pretext of exporting the revolution, despite the fact that responsible authorities and officials of our country have said perhaps 1,000 times that exporting the revolution means the movement of ideas, the transfer of ideas. This does not mean interference in the affairs of others; it does not mean the expansion of war. In fact, we believe that it is not feasible to impart the message through war. To attack a nation and then tell them: Now come and accept our message, would be counterproductive. A person who has received blows from us as an invader will not accept our message. A person will accept our message when righteousness is imparted to him through the transfer of ideas. This does not require war. Our position is fully clear.

From the first moment, we were on the defensive, and today, we are on the defensive. We will be on the defensive against the United States. Our propaganda style is to make everything clear to the people, to our own nation.

For the past 2 weeks at the Friday prayers, or when Mr Khamene'i came here, our people shouted: Revenge. However, our officials and our military are acting in accordance with a sensible Islamic policy. At the moment, do you think that our soldiers and our Revolution Guards at the fronts are keeping quiet? They are continually asking: Why are we not permitted to begin our operations? Our nations is in a state of anticipation. The world should know this. You can see this in the Friday prayers, where we emphatically ask our people to be patient, that everything will be done in good time.

The policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, based on Islamic principles, is that it has a legitimate position and has no need for war. However, it will have to remove those obstacles placed in its path. Who is responsible for these obstacles? Those who started the war imposed by Iraq; those who supported Saddam; those who are engaged in propaganda on his behalf; those who gave him money; those who gave him weapons; those who provide him with intelligence; those who now see that despite all that they have given to him, nothing has been achieved. Now they have directly entered the field.

When our enemy talks of peace, he is lying. Today it has been made quite clear at the United Nations, at the Security Council, and to the whole world that they are lying when they talk of peace. There is only one thing they wish to prevent: our victory. What the United States wants, what Britain wants, what France wants, what is desired by the rest of the satans of the world and by the reactionaries in the region is for Islam to be defeated, for the Islamic Revolution to be defeated in this war. Any other option or any other probability is not in their interest. One option is for them to be victorious. So far they have despaired of it, and they have come directly into the field.

The other option is for neither side to win. This is the best option for the United States, for Israel, and for the other satans of the world—that the war continue, that hostilities continue, that animosity continue, that regional propaganda continue, that various groupings continue. Now they have added the bloody Mecca incident as a river of blood that cannot be crossed by any peaceful means. No bridge can join the two sides of this river. They have created these conditions so that there will be real sedition in the region, so that the message of Islam may not spread.

This is what they want at the moment. This is the basis of arrogant policies in the world. They have completely despaired of the possibility of their own victory. They regard the continuation of hostilities as their only reasonable option. It is natural that the Islamic Republic would not accept this. The issue of the Security Council which they raised did not end up in their favor. From a political point of view, the situation has now changed a great deal compared with 1 month ago, or 40 days ago, because the Islamic Republic of Iran has initiated a logical discussion in the world that no sane, logical person can deny.

There was a time when they used to say that the Islamic Republic is unbending, obstinate, and fanatical, and will not hold discussions in a reasonable manner. Of course, thy have always been lying. In the past, we always expressed ourselves more clearly. Now we have adopted a diplomatic manner to some extent, and have proceeded in the way that they wanted.

One issue is very clear. The gentlemen came and passed a resolution. However, with certain deviousness and deceit, they changed the order of various clauses of the resolution in such a way that they have included our demands in that resolution, but without wishing to implement our demands. [sentence as heard] They said: First, call a cease-fire, then a committee will be formed to identify the aggressor.

Every ignorant person knows that if we laid down our weapons, if the soldiers returned to their homes, and if the fronts settled down, then there would be no one in

this world who would bother to go and identify the aggressor. Who would go back to war after they tasted and experienced the sweetness of peace?

This is what they wanted to do: first a cease-fire, then other issues. We told them: We feel the ill-will of your words. If the identification of the aggressor were difficult, if it required a number of years, you could have asked why should so many more people be killed from now until then. This would have been something reasonable to say. However, you know the aggressor. Without exception, any one of you who has talked to us has told us that it is clear that the Iraqis started the war.

In addition to that, in all the television station archives and in all information and military centers of the world they must have the film of Saddam when he tore up the Algiers Accord and said that he no longer accepted that agreement. There is no one who does not know this. Nearly all the newspapers have written about this at least once. Nearly all the politicians in their private meetings have said this. The Arabs have said this, the non-Arabs have said this, so have the Europeans and the Russians. Everybody has said this and all of them know it.

We told the secretary general that the war has lasted for 7 years. Let it last for 7 years and 2 weeks. Two weeks will not be too long. Go back to the United Nations, confer together and announce to the people what you know. If you do not say this, then how can we trust you? A person who is not prepared to say to the people what he has admitted 1,000 times—well, no one would be prepared to place his destiny in the hands of such a deceitful person. Therefore, you are engaged in deceit. If you are really truthful, come and announce that Iraq is the aggressor, is responsible for the war, for the damage, for the blood shed, for all the destruction, for all this calamity, for all the time which has been wasted in the course of the war. Announce this to a court. Set up a court to decide what should be done to the side responsible. Even if Mulla Nasreddin were the judge in such a court, he would know that the least punishment for that man [Saddam Husayn] would be execution a thousand times. [shouts of "God is one," "Khomeyni is the leader," and other slogans]

Something to which no diplomat has an answer is why you refrain from naming the aggressor first, have him go to court, and then ask us to wait until the court's decree is handed down. In that case, we would see that you have no ill-will, that you wish to see justice done. This would be acceptable to us. This logic is acceptable to the people of the world. We see that the leader of Oman, a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council whose friends have placed the wealth of the Arabian Peninsula and all their capabilities at the disposal of Iraq, has even said at the United Nations that if the secretary general wishes to achieve anything, he should act with justice and with impartiality. We see that the Soviets, in a statement which was published yesterday, said in diplomatic language that it is clear that Iraq started the war. Mr Genscher is not one of our kinsmen. Yet 4 years ago he clearly announced, and repeated it again this year, that Iraq started the war. Many of the newspapers in the world have said this during the past few days, as have many politicians. What will happen if the Security Council, the United Nations, the politicians of the world adopt a correct position regarding this clear and unambiguous logic?

The Security Council tried to exert political pressure on us, which we then gave back to them. Today, they should give us an answer. If some people wish to engage in bullying, if they want to bring their warships to the Persian Gulf and say: You are forced to accept it—well, they will see the answer to that later. Howevêr, if they wish to talk like human beings, if they do not wish to adopt a pharoanic logic [a logic of force], then the situation would be easier to solve. Therefore, from a logical standpoint, in the field of politics, in international organizations, what we are saying is something which no one can reject. However, we do not regard international organizations, rulers in regional countries, and world powers to be sufficiently just and sane to accept our logic. There is a very strong probability that they still wish to engage in a mad clamor, in unsuitable words, and in unsuitable acts.

One can smell strongly the start of a war by the United States in the Persian Gulf. I must say to my nation that there is a strong probability—so strong that wisdom dictates we should prepare ourselves—that we will be engaged on another front in the south of the country in the not-too-distant future. Therefore, in order to fight on two fronts, the forces which we normally send to the fronts will not be sufficient. We have primarily sent forces to the western fronts against Iraq. From now on, there is a strong probability that we will deploy some of our forces in the Persian Gulf and on Persian Gulf coasts.

Therefore, our duty and the duty of all of our skilled youth, and also of those who have not been to the fronts but who can bear arms, is to make a new move, greater than any previously. In the near future, we will announce our plans and must be prepared for all eventualities. We cannot wait for something to happen, because we will fall behind in the fighting arena. Therefore, while fully maintaining our preparedness, we must be ready to respond suitably to the United States in this (?connection). [chants]

I particularly warn the United States, the members of NATO, and the Western countries who are confronting us that they should not think that our policy of restraint and patience—which they have seen for the past 2 or 3 weeks—is born out of weakness, or that we fear confrontation with them. We have been stating our views as seminary students of the revolution in an explicit manner. We do not see the need for us to use your diplomatic language. Consider our comments seriously without seeing threats or extortion.

We said right from the beginning, that if we are to fight and if we are to lose our sons as martyrs, then it will be sweeter for us to see this happen in a confrontation with the United States. [chants praising Khomeyni and denouncing the United States] Our nation may feel a sense of victory in seeing the deceived Iraqi soldiers falling in the battlefields or being captured. However, the enjoyment of conducting a holy war against the root of infidelity, and a holy war against those who deceived the Iraqis and provoked them into going to the battlefields, would be many times sweeter than the being victorious over the Iraqis.

We prefer to have targets for our bullets and make war—a war which is already imposed on us and one we would not have started without your imposing it on us—against those in whom other nations can see happiness. These people are you, the Americans. There is no objective more enjoyable, more sweet, and more in line with Islam than that of confronting your aggression. If you want to enter the arena, wait for our response in retaliation for your crime, and then if you see fit, take another step in the same direction. This is a warning! Also, to all NATO member countries which trailed behind the United States like slaves despite earlier objections from Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland—and despite all this they have become involved now—we declare that you are accomplices and we have no fear of confronting NATO in the Persian Gulf.

On the other hand, we praise the correct stand adopted by the Eastern bloc and the Soviet Union, and also the friendly countries, in their condemnation of the U.S. presence in the region. We also praise their view of the security of the Persian Gulf as being incompatible with the dispatch of task forces. We praise this policy and realize we can choose the correct position alongside those who choose correct positions in a timely manner and at crucial times.

Concluding my discussion, I once again urge you to be pious and refrain from immoral desires. [passage on morality omitted] At today's ceremony we have a number of Hamzeh-ye Shohada Mobilization units present here whom we greet for journey here on foot from Shahr-e Rey. [Koranic verse, followed by chants]

Gulf Foes To Close Tehran, Baghdad Missions

AU021718 Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Paris, Oct 2 (AFP)—Iran and Iraq are to close their missions in each other's capital after seven years of war, a Turkish Foreign Ministry Statement issued here Friday said. The statement, issued by the Turkish Embassy, said that Ankara would represent the interests of the two Gulf war foes in Baghdad and Tehran.

The Turkish Embassy in Beirut also announced the diplomatic split, and said the two belligerents had sought Turkish representation in the other's capital.

"Ankara has been informed of the move by the two parties and has been granted permission to lead this mission under the framework of Article 45 of the Vienna Convention (covering diplomatic relations)," embassy spokesman Raymond Million told *Agence France-Presse*.

Turkey has agreed to allow Istanbul to be used for an exchange of diplomats presently posted in Tehran and Baghdad, Mr. Million said. He said the exchange would take place soon but could not elaborate.

Despite the seven years of war, Iran and Iraq had not broken off diplomatic relations, with each country posting a charge d'affaires to the other's capital.

The Turkish spokesman was unable to specify whether the move to break relations was initiated by Tehran or Baghdad. Neither capital has issued a confirmation of the report.

Turkey, which maintains strict neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war, is often used as a transit point for the return of prisoners-of-war in the conflict.

Vice President Bush Briefs Thatcher on War

LD022245 Tehran IRNA in English 1621 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] London, Oct 2, IRNA—U.S. Vice President completed the fourth leg of his worldwide European tour Friday by having breakfast with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe following talks Thursday evening with Prime Minister Thatcher. His 10-day trip to five European capitals included Paris, Bonn and Warsaw before coming to London and ends in Brussels where he is scheduled to talk with Belgian Government officials and representatives of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) member states. Apart from being the prelude to the official launch of his presidential election campaign, Bush's tour was seen as a timely opportunity to seek greater co-operation with his partners who have fleets in the Persian Gulf as a way of putting pressure on Iran.

The Foreign Office acknowledged that the talks with Howe included "defence related matters" but did not include Defence Secretary George Younger who had gone to Paris for discussions with his French counterpart. Britain has already established bilateral co-ordination with the other Western fleets in the Persian Gulf, but last week Prime Minister Thatcher called for greater co-operation, which she felt was more expedient than a joint U.N. force as urged by Moscow.

Thatcher's office said her talks with Bush included the Persian Gulf situation but had "nothing new to report" as Perez de Cuellar was "still very actively involved in looking for ways in which Iran could come closer to the U.N. sphere." "On a contingency basis," the spokesman said, "they had been looking at an arms embargo."

Britain and America have been masking over their failure at the Security Council to secure arms sanctions against Iran and are now thought to be putting greater emphasis on military options to prevent an Iranian victory in its war imposed by Iraq.

Iran's Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani reportedly said Friday that nothing was "more sweet, more desirable and more Islamic" for Iranians to fight the U.S. and that his country had "no fear" of the NATO countries either.

Relations 'Formally Severed'

LD031603 Tehran IRNA in English 1558 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Ankara, Oct. 3, IRNA—Iran formally severed its diplomatic relations with Iraq, by recalling the few remaining employees in its embassy in Baghdad, Iran's ambassador to Turkey Manushehr Mottaki announced here today.

He said by closing down the embassy in Baghdad, Iran showed that it does not attach any value to the Iraqi Ba'thist regime to keep even skeleton staff in its embassy in Iraq. Turkey has been asked to take care of Iran's interests in Iraq, Mottaki said.

The Islamic Republic suspended its diplomatic relations with Iraq at the beginning of the Iraqi-imposed war, Mottaki said, noting that since then, only a few employees remained at the embassy who had practically no activities to carry out.

On position of the United Nations and the Security Council towards the war, the Iranian envoy said if the Security Council does not identify the Iraqi regime as the initiator of the war, "it is going to lose the rest of its credibility". The U.N. has not been able to take an appropriate stance, and play an effective role vis-a-vis the seven-year-old imposed war, Mottaki stressed.

Refuting reports of Turkish mediation in the war, Mottaki said Turkey has been selected to handle interests of Iran and Iraq in each other's capital due to its neutral position. He said the closure of the embassies does not mean Turkish mediation.

Oil Minister Doubts Impact of U.S. Embargo

LD042141 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Last Thursday, Mr Aqazadeh, the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in an interview on the existing report in relation to the possibility of an embargo on the purchase of Iranian oil by America, said: The new American move in relation to the boycott of the purchase of the Iranian oil is no more than a propaganda hue and cry. He said: We have never had any direct oil transaction with America but we sell oil to the companies registered in European countries which may have American ownership, and the oil which the Americans are talking about has probably been obtained by them through these companies.

At any rate Aqazadeh considered the oil embargo as an impractical move and said the Americans themselves are worried about the non-implementation of this embargo. He also referred to the Iraqi air raids against oil tankers in the Persian Gulf and said that the aforementioned attacks have not caused any halt in the export of Iranian oil. These comments were made when the American Senate on Wednesday approved the proposal of the Iranian oil embargo and sanctions on other imports from Iran. This proposal—which was submitted to the Senate by Senator Dole, a Republican presidential candidate—has to be approved by the American House of Representatives in order to be made into a law.

In explaining the recent American policy, which has been adopted to exert pressure on the positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the hostile American military presence in the Persian Gulf, one can say that basically the feasibility of such a policy is to be greatly doubted. Anyone who is slightly familiar with the present conditions in the world market, especially the world oil market, is well aware of this issue. America is not the sole purchaser of oil in the vastly spread oil market; and in such a market putting an oil embargo upon such a major oil-producing oil country as Iran is not only impractical, but even if America embarks on such a measure, it will bring nothing other then loss to itself. For under such circumstances, it is only America that will put an embargo upon itself in purchasing oil it needs from the world market. This is a reality which most experts and authorities on oil issues believe, including Dr Suroto, the Indonesian oil minister, who in an interview with *Kyodo News Agency* said: The oil embargo upon Iran by America will not have any effect on the oil market, for Iran will be able to sell its oil in the African, Asian, and European markets and it can easily replace some of the major purchasers, including Japan. He added: In spite of repeated attacks against Iranian oil installations, Iran has always been able to produce oil and find market.

In view of what was said, it seems that the Americans, more than anyone else, are concerned about the possible plan on the embargo of the Iranian export goods. A statement made by the White House spokesman, after the ratification of the proposal concerning the embargo of the Iranian oil in the American Senate, considerably reflects this concern. He said: The inconsistency of this bill with the Algerian declaration, which has been implemented by the international tribunal at The Hague, must be studied. For America may lose millions of dollars in the tribunal with implementation of this bill. Furthermore, with the ban on the purchase of Iranian oil, America has virtually restricted itself and not others.

Oil Drilling Agreement Signed With USSR

LD031116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Islamic Republic of Iran will start drilling in the Caspian Sea. The Petroleum Ministry has announced:

In order to carry out exploration and drilling operations in the southern part of the Caspian Sea, and following the announcement by the Soviet techno-export organization that it has agreed to the hiring and purchase of the technical apparatus, equipment, and services needed by the National Iranian Oil Company, a general agreement governing the implementation of operations by Iranian and Soviet experts was formulated and signed in the current month.

Reportage on Meetings Held by Soviet Envoy

Holds Talks With Iravani

LD041526 Tehran IRNA in English 1521 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 4, IRNA—Soviet Ambassador in Tehran Vil Boldyrev conferred with Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs Mohammad Javad Iravani on expansion of Tehran-Moscow relations, here Sunday.

Talks were also held on current issues and activities concerning construction of two power stations in Iran whose completion had been stressed in the protocol signed at the 10th session of Tehran-Moscow permanent economic cooperation commission in Tehran last year.

The Iranian minister expressed hope that issues agreed at the 10th session of the economic commission would be favourably settled before the next meet of the commission (to be held in Moscow by the end of 1987), through the efforts of the two countries' relevant organizations.

Iravani also expressed hope that talks on resumption of Iranian gas export to the Soviet Union and its transit to East Europe through USSR as well as oil exports via the Black Sea shortly lead to further favourable results.

The two sides also agreed to form subcommissions for cooperation in the fields of transportation, science and technology.

Discusses Relations With Musavi

LD041923 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] The Soviet ambassador in Tehran, Mr Boldyrev, met with Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi this evening at the end of his diplomatic mission. At this meeting the Soviet ambassador, while praising the anti-imperialist position of the Islamic Republic of Iran, expressed the hope that the recent, important improvements in Tehran-Moscow ties in the fields of economic and political cooperation would reach fruition to serve the interests of both nations.

The prime minister referred to the future of the two countries' relations as being hopeful and said that Soviet policies in the Persian Gulf are correct. He stated: We are determined to stand against the aggressive presence of the United states in the region. Referring to the future trip of the Iranian petroleum minister to Moscow, Mr Musavi said: This visit will have significant effects on long-term bilateral relations.

During another meeting today between the Soviet ambassador and Petroleum Minister Mr Aqazadeh, a formal invitation was extended by the Soviet Government to Iran's petroleum minister to visit the USSR on 15 October. They also discussed the sale of Iran's natural gas to the Soviet Union and the export of crude oil through Soviet territory as important moves in expanding bilateral economic relations. Full understanding prevailed on all these issues.

At these talks, they discussed the necessary coordination for the petroleum minister's programs and talks scheduled for his Soviet visit. The Soviet ambassador informed the petroleum minister about his country's request for purchacing crude oil from Iran.

Tehran Assails Weinberger, U.S. 'Terrorism'

NC041029 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0540 GMT 4 Oct 87

[From the "Call of the Fronts" feature]

[Text] Following the overt aggression by the United States—its attack on the Iranian ship *Iran-Ajr* and the destruction of the ship by the U.S. Navy—Weinberger, the ignorant U.S. defense secretary, revealed new aspects of the U.S. politico-military machinations being concocted in the decision-making centers of Washington. In recent remarks, Weinberger confirmed that Washington has not overlooked the possibility of intervening in Islamic Iran and continues to seek an opening to execute its actual designs. An important point here is that it has been proved that the real objectives of the imposed war and Saddam's assignment have not changed—the efforts to eliminate Islam and the Islamic Republic are still the priorities for the arch Satan.

Washington has inadvertently admitted what we needed to have confirmed so that the contemporary world might know just who is telling the truth and who is the actual supporter of terrorism. The foolish utterances of Weinberger—who has appeared on the scene as the sole spokesman of the Reagan administration— have effectively affirmed this fact and revealed this truth. Weinberger is the symbol of the U.S. Government's terrorism. He is an empty-minded individual who is notorious even among Reagan's officials for mouthing paranoid and

thoughtless remarks. The fact that Weinberger is a foolish person and is strongly opposed to logic and wisdom does not lessen the importance of the issue and will not change matters.

On the contrary, the fact that an ignorant person occupies such a post has increased the sensitivity of the situation. The problem is not that Weinberger is foolish; it is that this mindless person is the U.S. defense secretary and has emerged on the scene as Reagan's mouthpiece. He is the one who issued the instructions for the attack on the *Iran-Ajr*, the martyrdom of some of the crew members, and the destruction of the vessel.

One very important consideration, which highlights the sensitivity of the situation and the need to be on full alert in order to shatter the teeth of the United States, is Weinberger's remark that they will attack Iranian vessels again and that there exists the possibility of the repetition of the *Iran-Ajr* incident. This issue cannot be ignored. Indifference to the matter would be tantamount to concurring in Washington's imposed conditions and to the unquestioned acceptance of its domineering policy in the region. It is for this very reason that high-ranking officials of the Islamic Republic have announced reprisals and have declared that Washington must receive a painful blow to compensate for the heinous atrocity it perpetrated in its attack on the *Iran-Ajr* and the subsequent destruction of the ship. It can rest assured that this blow will definitely be forthcoming.

Commentary Assails Bourguiba's Policies

LD031403 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1106 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Station commentary: "Tunisia—Victim of Political Crisis]

[Excerpts] Habib Bourguiba, Tunisia's president for life, yesterday dismissed Rachid Sfar, the prime minister of that country, and replaced him with Zine Labidine Ben Ali, the interior minister. [passage omitted]

According to political observers, in addition to exposing the depth of the existing political crisis in that country, this dismissal was also directly linked to the escalation of the Islamic Tendency Movement in Tunisia. These changes are taking place 1 week after the end of the trial of 90 revolutionary Muslims in that country on charges of seeking to overthrow the Bourguiba regime and to establish Islamic rule in Tunisia. This resulted in the passing of the death sentence on 70 of the accused and long-term prison sentences on 60 others [figures as heard], including Rashid al-Ghanushi, leader of the Islamic Tendency Movement of Tunisia. What is happening demonstrates that the dependent Bourguiba regime is worried about the expansion of Islamic movements in that country.

Bourguiba, Tunisia's president for life, who is playing the chief role in these decisions, has always benefited from two weapons to confront the political and socioeconomic problems of Tunisia: The first weapon is the policy of repression aimed at smashing opposition and popular protest. This weapon has been directed in the past few years against the Islamic movement of Tunisia which presents a serious threat to the regime of that country.

However, the other weapon is the implementation of the policy of purges that Bourguiba uses whenever internal pressures against the government increase. It is here that Bourguiba imagines that, in order to reduce these pressures, one removes politicians from the scene. These are persons who are always blamed instead of the ruling system which is responsible for all the chaos. Rachid Sfar was the most recent political loss resulting from this old policy. [passage omitted]

Insofar as France and the United States, the chief allies of the Tunisian regime, are worried about the future of that country after Bourguiba—the issue of securing a successor at a time when the Islamic Tendency Movement poses a great danger to their interests—political observers believe that Ben Ali could be the person that Tunisia's Western allies have chosen. In any case, the latest political changes in Tunisia demonstrate the depth of anxiety of the dependent regime of Bourguiba toward the growth of that country's Islamic movement.

The instability and crisis within Tunisia's ruling circle and the selection of a former army general to the post of prime minister of Tunisia underlines the critical political situation in Tunisia. What is certain is that these kinds of moves cannot prevent the development of Tunisia's Islamic movement which will sooner or later affect the future destiny of that country.

Marchers En Route to Port City, Await Orders

LD030659 Tehran IRNA in English 0648 GMT 3 Oct 87

["Marchers Renew Allegiance to Imam"—IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 3, IRNA—Marchers from battlefronts, in a cable to the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, Friday night reiterated their readiness to fight international arrogance.

The marchers who met Imam Khomeyni here last week, sent the cable on their way back to the fronts.

In their cable, the marchers stressed that they could no longer stand the presence of imperialism in their homeland, and that they are awaiting an order for a final battle.

They called on the Iranian youth to strongly resist U.S. bullying and punish the U.S. for its oppression and expansionist policies.

They left the city Darab, Fars Province, to Bandar-e 'Abbas at the Strait of Hormuz Friday night.

French Ship Finds Mine South of Strait

LD022229 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Excerpt] The *Garigliano* has discovered another mine south of the Strait of Hormuz. The person in charge of the French minesweeper has said that it was in a state of combat readiness. [passage omitted]

Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue

Communique No 2,977

LD021553 Tehran IRNA in English 1531 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 2, IRNA—Iranian long range artillery fire shelled Iraq's economic and military centers in Khanaqin, Banmil, Halwan, Mandali, Megato [spelling as received], Naft Khaneh, Zurbatiyah and Badrah Thursday, inflicting heavy losses on their targets.

Announcing the above here Friday, the 2977th Joint Staff Communique said that Iraqi forces suffered heavy casualties and losses Thursday when Iranian coastal artillery fire pounded two enemy watch towers and Al-Bakr and Al-'Amayah oil platforms at the northern tip of the Persian Gulf.

On Thursday, 31 Iranian Patrol convoys reconnoitered key Iraqi positions throughout the battlefields, and returned safely to bases.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and several gun emplacements and observation posts, a 50-mm machine gun and two vehicles of enemy troops were destroyed in artillery duels with Iranian forces Thursday.

In the southern fronts Thursday, Iranian Gendarmerie Forces responded to Iraqi artillery fire, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and setting ablaze 10 gun emplacements, a vehicle and a machine gun of theirs.

The artillery fire of Iranian Muslim combatants routed an Iraqi military unit based over heights Number 132 in Nahre 'Anbar and an enemy commando company in Panjwin, southern and northwestern sectors, Thursday.

Movement of Iraqi vehicle columns in Mandali, northwestern fronts, was checked by Iranian artillery fire Thursday, concluded the communique.

Communique No 2,978

LD031627 Tehran IRNA in English 1603 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 3, IRNA—Iraqi long-range artillery sporadically shelled the southern Iranian port cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan over the past 24 hours, wounding a number of civilians and damaging several houses, said a military communique here Saturday.

The 2978th Joint Staff Communique said that Iran's Muslim combatants opened heavy artillery and mortar fire on Iraqi positions, troop concentration sites and supply routes throughout the fronts Friday, inflicting substantial casualties and losses.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and 15 enemy gun emplacements and observation posts, a vehicle and a munitions dump were destroyed in the southern fronts in artillery duels with Iranian Gendarmerie Forces Friday.

Iranian forces, in addition to suppressing Iraqi patrol units, dispatched several patrol convoys throughout the fronts Friday, collecting information on key Iraqi positions and inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment on enemy troops.

Other major activities of Iran's Muslim combatants throughout the battlefields Friday are as follows:

Suppression of an Iraqi patrol convoy in Sardasht, northwestern sector, resulting in killing or wounding of a number of enemy patrols and forcing the others to flee.

Shelling and checking of movement of Iraqi motorized units on all fronts.

Setting fire to parts of Iraqi positions and destruction of several enemy observation posts, a number of light and heavy vehicles and a mortar launcher in parts of the battlefields.

Halting Iraqi engineering operations in areas overlooking Qasr-e Shirin, western fronts.

Checking of reconnaissance flights of Iraqi helicopters in Chazabeh and Nahr 'Anbar, southern and western fronts.

The naval forces of the Islamic Republic checked limited activities of Iraqi vessels near the Al-Bakr and Al-'Amayah platforms at the northern tip of the Persian Gulf Friday. They also intercepted and searched a cargo ship in the Strait of Hormuz at the same time, but allowed it to continue voyage after being satisfied it was not carrying goods for Iraq.

Iraqi Aircraft Bomb Plant

LD031118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Aircraft of the warmongering regime in Iraq bombed an industrial and labor-residential center in Khuzestan Province at 0955 this morning. The plant received some damage. No reports of the number of injured in the bombing raid have been received.

Yesterday afternoon, aircraft of the Zionist enemy attacked two industrial and labor-residential centers in Khuzestan Province, inflicted some damage on the two centers, and injured a number of our fellow workers.

Retaliatory Attacks on Iraq

LD031703 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Following the continued adventurism of the Zionist enemy, and the fact that 72 hours have passed since the ultimatum was issued by the Islamic of Republic of Iran, a new phase of preventative operations by the fighters of Islam will begin in full force tomorrow.

A statement by the War Information Headquarters says: Following the continued mischief of the aggressive Iraqi regime in attacking the residential, industrial, and civilian areas of Iran, the fighter of Islam will begin a new phase of retaliatory actions as of Sunday [4 October] morning. The statement adds: The Islamic Republic of Iran, simultaneous with the intensification of attacks by the regime of Iraq against civilian areas and the shelling of residential areas of Iranian border cities, including Zideh and Bevaran, has carried out a series of limited retaliatory actions in order to stop the Iraqi regime from continuing its crimes. However, the rulers of Baghdad, blatantly trampling all international regulations, have continued to bomb and shell Iranian residential, industrial, and civilian targets.

The statement notes the start of a new phase of preventative and retaliatory actions by the fighters of Islam beginning tomorrow morning, and says: During their retaliatory actions, the fighters of Islam will attack military, industrial, and economic centers in all Iraqi cities, including Baghdad. Therefore, the people of all Iraqi cities are requested to move to the four safe cities of this country immediately in order to avoid any harm.

Iraqi Installations 'Pounded'

LD041108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] The General Staff of the three forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announce: In retaliation for the mischief of the criminal regime ruling Baghdad and in line with the new phase of retaliatory operations by the fighters of Islam, artillery and battery units of the Guards Corps Ground Forces this morning severely pounded enemy industrial and economic installations, and government and military centers. So far, the airport; fuel reservoirs; the radio-television station; the electronic warfare center; the liquified gas refinery, where military equipment is kept; the railway in Shu'aybiyah and the Zubayr industrial areas; oil company depots; the Basra refinery and pumping station; the radio-television station and the industrial military complex in Basra; and the industrial military center in Qal'at Dizah have been shelled, inflicting heavy losses and casualties. The flames and smoke from a number of these installations can be seen.

The base of the 65th Brigade of the special forces, the Headquarters of the VII corps, and military garrisons in Basra Province were brought under heavy fire by the Guards Corps Ground Forces, and heavy losses and casualties were inflicted on the Zionist enemy.

Kurds Down Government Helicopter

LD031131 Tehran IRNA in English 1109 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Bakhtaran, Oct. 3, IRNA—Militant Kurds of Patriotic Union of Kurdestan (PUK) on Friday shot down an Iraqi Army helicopter near Darband-i Khan dam in Iraq. They also raided two headquarters of Iraqi Government soldiers at the same location killing or wounding 24 government soldiers.

Elsewhere in Pol-Kanjaveh, Dorssian and Khurmal on Thursday and Friday the Kurdish Peshmergas killed ten government soldiers.

Security at Al-Sulaymaniyah

LD040823 Tehran IRNA in English 0800 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Bakhtaran, Oct. 4, IRNA—The Iraqi regime has banned night traffic of non-military vehicles on all roads leading to the city of Al-Sulaymaniyah, northeast of Iraq.

The decision was made following escalation of operations by Kurdish Peshmergas in northern Iraq and the stationing of Muslim forces of Iran on heights overlooking the city.

Meanwhile, to prevent infiltration of Kurdish Peshmergas, observation posts have been erected on all roads leading to the city and traffic between 3:00 p.m. and dawn is curbed.

Al-Sulaymaniyah has now virtually become a military town and a rallying center for retreating government troops.

Iraqi Casualties Noted

LD041127 Tehran IRNA in English 1121 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Bakhtaran, Oct. 4, IRNA—Some 25 Iraqis were killed or wounded in Bakhtaran and Ilam war fronts, western Iran, during the past 24 hours, said a report of the western fronts operational headquarters released Sunday.

In these operations 11 enemy invididual bunkers were destroyed. According to the report two vehicles, an enemy munition depot and a supply bridge were destroyed by the Muslim forces of Iran.

Battle was reported going on in Sumar, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Ney Khazar and Konjan Cham operational region during the said period both sides using heavy artillery and mortar.

Meanwhile in Darbandi Khan operational region in a battle which continued for 24 hours more than 100 Iraqi military forces were reportedly killed or wounded. In this operation three enemy bases inside Iraq were also destroyed.

Communique No 2,979

LD041556 Tehran IRNA in English 1539 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 4, IRNA—Iraqi long-range artillery fire continued shelling the southern Iranian port cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr over the past 24 hours, wounding a number of civilians and damaging some houses and shops, said a military communique here Sunday.

The 2979th Joint Staff Communique said that Iranian coastal artillery fire shelled an Iraqi vessel and three enemy watch towers at the mouth of the Khawr 'Abdallah at the northern tip of the Persian Gulf Saturday, inflicting heavy losses on them.

Iranian Navy gunboats intercepted and searched an oil tanker and two cargo ships in the Strait of Hormuz Saturday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied they were not carrying goods for Iraq.

Iran's Muslim combatants continued their defensive operations and exchanged artillery fire with Iraqi troops in the northwestern and western sectors Saturday, killing a number of enemy soldiers and destroying several gun emplacements, observation posts and machine guns of theirs.

Iranian patrol convoys in addition to reconnoitering key Iraqi positions throughout the fronts discovered and seized some enemy military hardware in a war theater Saturday.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and two enemy vehicles, a machine-gun and 10 gun emplacements were destroyed in the southern fronts in artillery duels with Iranian combatants Saturday.

Iraqi forces sustained considerable casualties and losses when Iranian forces shelled enemy vehicle columns carrying ammunition in Mehran, Maymak and Qasr-e Shirin, western sector, Saturday, concluded the communique.

SAIRI Forces Launch 'Zafar-2'

LD050826 Tehran IRNA in English 0822 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 5, IRNA—Forces of Badr-9 Division of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq launched extensive operations 'Zafar-2' far inside Iraqi territory.

Ramadan Headquarters for Irregular Warfare of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) said in a statement that Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries launched the operations in Kirkuk Province, inflicting fatal blows on the Iraqi Army.

The operations, the statement added, were in retaliation for chemical bombardment and destruction of Kurdish residential areas by the Baghdad Government.

Mojahedin Attack Town in Kirkuk

LD050921 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention: Muslim Mojahedin of the 9th Badr Division, after taking control of the Kifri-Dagh Heights, attacked several police stations and military police premises in Kifri town, killing all enemy guards and controlling all traffic along the town's roads.

During the operation, "Zafar-2," the strategic Kifri-Al-Sulaymaniyah road, the Kifri-Baghdad road, and the Kirkuk-Khanaqin and Kirkuk-Tikrit highways came under the control of the Iraqi Muslims for several kilometers around the sector.

The town of Kifri is one of the most important towns in Kirkuk Province. It is about 70 km inside Iraq, 35 km southeast of Tuzkhurmatu, 208 km northeast of Baghdad.

Mojahedin Take Heights in Iraq

NC050834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0810 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Attention dear listeners: According to reports from Ramadan Headquarters, the center for the irregular warefare of the IRGC [Islamic Revolution Guards Corps] Ground Forces, the Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries, in announcing their consent to Imam Khomeyni's spirit-nurturing message on the formation of Hezbollah resistance cells throughout the world, carried out the extensive "Zafar-2" operations yesterday in Iraq's Kirkuk Province. They succeeded in inflicting crushing blows on the eroded body of the Ba'thist Army during the operations.

The first reports from the operational theaters state that recently, the brave children of the martyr Sadr were able to occupy all the positions and bases of the enemy's forces in the strategic heights of (Teflidaq). These heights extend along Kirkuk, Al-Sulaymaniyah, and Diyalah Provinces. In the first hours of their heroic offensive, the Muslim Iraqi Mojahedin succeeded in taking control of these heights, achieving their predetermined objectives.

Further on Mojahedin Successes

NC050910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0842 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Attention dear listeners: During the destructive operations by the fighters of the 9th Badr Division against positions of the Ba'thist Army on the Kifri Dagh Heights, the Iraqi Mojahedin destroyed dozens of enemy troops and seized a considerable quantity of their equipment. After taking control of these heights opposite Iraq's Kifri city in Kirkuk Province, the Mojahedin hoisted the banners of "There is only one God" accompanied by loud enemy-crushing cries of "God is great." [martial music]

Pakistan

4 Injured in Islamabad Market Blast 5 Oct

BK050626 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0600 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] There was an explosion in the vegetable market in the (Aitam) area of Islamabad at about 0700 [0200 GMT] this morning in which four persons sustained minor injuries. There was no loss of property due to the blast.

Afghan Helicopters Captured in Chitral

BK050638 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0600 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Two Afghan Air Force war helicopters landed in the Chitral area yesterday and were captured by the local authorities.

Junejo Clarifies Idea on UN Force in DRA

BK031610 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has said that in the event that local elections are postponed due to difficulties faced by peasants, they will not be postponed for a longer time than the schedule allows. He was talking to newsmen before returning to Islamabad from Lahore today. Answering a question on reviewing cases tried under martial law, he said that the Senate committee report has been received and a decision in this context will be made soon.

Clarifying his proposal of sending [UN] peacekeeping forces to Afghanistan, the prime minister said that the basic point to be resolved in the issue is the Soviet withdrawal from that country. As far as the deployment of peacekeeping forces is concerned, it can be done only after the Soviet pullout. The prime minister recalled that he told a *New York Times* correspondent during his stay in New York that first of all Soviet troops should withdraw from Afghanistan after which it will be better to deploy a neutral force acceptable to the countries of the world and the Afghan people. He reaffirmed that the basic factor in the Afghanistan issue is an agreement on a timetable for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. The prime minister made it clear that it is not possible to deploy the UN peacekeeping force in Afghanistan under the present circumstances. It is possible only when the occupying superpower withdraws its forces and tries to find a means by which a mutually acceptable government can be established. [passage omitted on Junejo's other activities]

Talks With India on Kashmir Barrage Begin

BK041612 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] The 2-day talks between Pakistan and India on the Wular barrage began in Islamabad today. The talks, which are being held at India's request and at the government level, are aimed at resolving the dispute over the construction of a barrage on the Jhelum River at (Shehpur) in occupied Kashmir. It might be recalled that Pakistan protested at the construction of the barrage because, according to Pakistan, the implementation of the project is in violation of the Indus Basin agreement.

U.S. Sources Deny Cutoff of Aid Package

BK011653 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] U.S. sources in Washington have denied a report that the U.S. Congress has deferred the new aid package to Pakistan by 6 weeks. The sources said that this report is totally baseless and false. The congressional sources said the real state of affairs is that Congress could not approve the budget for 1988 yet and it has to (?get) 6 weeks to arrange for expenditures on government programs.

Ziaul Haq Leaves for Jordan, Turkey 4 Oct

BK040842 Karachi Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Islamabad this morning on an 8-day visit to Jordan and Turkey. The president's entourage includes among otners the federal minister of planning and development, Dr Mahbubul Haq; the minister of industries, Chaudhury Shujat Hussain; the adviser to the prime minister on science and technology, Dr M.A. Kazi; Senator Shafi Iqbal; and MNA [Member of National Assembly], Sardarzada Mohammad Ali Shah. The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, will join the president in Jordan.

In a brief talk with newsmen before departure, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he was proceeding on a good-will visit to Jordan and Turkey. Pakistan has very good relations with these countries and these would be further strengthened. The prime minister, Mohammad Khan Junejo, saw the president off at the airport. Others present to bid farewell included the Senate chairman, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan; the deputy chairman, Malik Mohammad Ali Khan; the deputy speaker of the National Assembly, Sardar Wazir Ahmad Jogezai; federal ministers; public representatives; members of the diplomatic corps; and senior officials.

Ghulam Ishaq Khan Acting President

BK041630 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] The Senate chairman, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, will be the acting president during the president's visit abroad.

Sri Lanka

More Details of Trincomalee Attacks Reported

BK021131 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1041 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Colombo, Oct 02 (*Lanka Puwath*)—A member of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was killed, the police station attacked by terrorists and several other incidents were reported from the troubled port city of Trincomalee, in eastern Sri Lanka.

A senior police official told *Lanka Puwath* that armed terrorists had opened fire at the Trincomalee police headquarters station yesterday where there were about 500 Sinhalese refugees. They had also fired at the police living quarters situated at Post Office Road.

The police official said that armed Tamil terrorists had also opened fire on static police guards at the village of Kulawadu. A number of Sinhalese homes had been set on fire.

The Indian High Commission spokeswoman told *Lanka Puwath* that an Indian Peace Keeping Force sentry was shot dead at 7 am this morning at Trincomalee while he was on static guard duty at the town hall. One private was killed and Naik Baldev Singh was wounded. The shot was allegedly fired from a van which was given chase to and found at the office of the co-ordinating officer. The co-ordinating officer said according to a spokeswoman of the Indian High Commission that the vehicle had been distributing breakfast to troops in Trincomalee. He denied any knowledge of shooting from the van.

Last night the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) alleges that it was fired upon from a Sri Lankan police van. The van was given chase to and a home guard allegedly responsible for the shooting was taken into custody by the IPKF.

A man in civilian clothes fired at a member of the IPKF and ran into Fort Fredrick. The weapon is believed to be a shot gun.

At present a top-level conference of Sri Lanka Army and police and IPKF officials is in progress to settle the problems.

The attacks on those persons and parties supporting the Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord are expected to continue and possibly escalate during the next few days according to police intelligence sources.

Reparations Promised

BK031214 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] President J.R. Jayewardene has said that all the affected people in Trincomalee will be rehabilitated as they were before and damaged houses will be repaired. In an interview with the Rupavahini [Television] Corporation yesterday, the commanding officer of the Joint Operations Command [JOC], General Cyril Ranatunge, said that the president wanted him to convey to the people that every item they lost, including money, will be given back to them. The damaged shops will be repaired. General Ranatunge said that the people are happy over this assurance. The JOC chief said that they have increased the strength of the police in Trincomalee and senior police officers have been sent to assist in maintaining law and order. The Indian Peacekeeping Force

has also strengthened the numbers and that a joint operations command room has been set up. This will be manned by officers of the Army, the peacekeeping force, the Sri Lanka police, and civil authority officers throughout the day.

Gen Ranatunge said that immediate action will be taken to meet any situation and that he was confident they will get over the crisis soon.

11 Platoons Sent

BK031314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Eleven more platoons of peacekeeping force have been sent to the troubled areas of Trincomalee in eastern Sri Lanka to contain violence. The situation is reported to be tense and curfew has been extended till tomorrow morning. The death toll in the violence in the last few days has gone up to nine. Two bodies were found near the dockyard of Trincomalee today.

Situation Improves

BK031445 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1415 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Colombo, Oct 3 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Police reported the law and order situation in Trincomalee as having improved considerably today following troop reinforcements being flown to Trincomalee on the orders of Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene.

Earlier, for the past few days gangs of armed LTTE terrorists went on a rampage forcing Sinhalese families out of their homes and work places, burning, looting and murdering those who did not pay heed to their warning.

Yesterday, a joint operation command unit was established in Trincomalee by General Cyril Ranatunge where the Sri Lankan security would work in close liaison with the Indian Peace Keeping Force and would coordinate their activities with a view to restoring law and order in the troubled port city of Trincomalee and its environs.

There were a few incidents reported this morning as Inspector General of Police Cyril Herath and the DIG [Deputy Inspector General] Northern and Eastern Range, Mahes Selvaratnam flew into Trincomalee and held a series of conferences at which further measures were taken to restore Trincomalee to normalcy as speedily as possible.

'Shoot on Sight' Orders

BK040945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0926 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Colombo, Oct 4 (AFP)—President Junius Jayewardene has ordered the Sri Lanka security forces and soldiers of the Indian Peacekeeping Force to shoot on sight anybody carrying arms and refusing to surrender them in the northeastern town of Trincomalee.

Mr Jayewardene issued the shoot on sight order late Saturday as the dominant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) were reported to be continuing their attacks on Sinhalese and Moslems in the Trincomalee area.

State radio said the president's order specified that anyone found carrying arms and who refused to surrender them should be shot on sight. Reports from the area up to Saturday said that at least 18 people had died in the communal violence which broke out Wednesday. The government reimposed a 20-hour curfew from 10 a.m. Sunday.

Mr Jayewardene issued his order in his capacity as supreme commander of both the Sri Lankan forces and Indian troops sent by New Delhi to enforce the July 29 Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord intended to end four years of separatist violence on the island. Official sources said that more than 5,000 people had been made homeless in Trincomalee as a result of the LTTE's actions.

Independent sources told *Agence France-Presse* that Indian soldiers in Trincomalee had stood by as the LTTE continued their attacks.

Meanwhile, the commanding officer of the Indian Southern Command, General Depinder Singh, who arrived here Saturday, met the Sri Lankan commander of a joint operations centre set up in Trincomalee. Official sources said Gen Singh and Gen Cyril Ranatunge left for Trincomalee Sunday.

On Saturday, the Tigers attacked a military coordinating base in the town's high security naval dockyard, but official sources said they had been beaten off.

A senior civilian administrator said he could not move around the town to carry out his duties, adding that he feared severe food shortages as the Tigers continued to guard all roads and were preventing the movement of traffic.

Meanwhile, a leader of the main opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Anura Bandaranaike, has charged Indian troops with turning a blind eye to massacres in Trincomalee. Mr Bandaranaike urged Mr Jayewardene to ensure that the government's writ prevailed in any area where the majority Sinhalese found themselves in a minority.

"Sinhalese civilians are butchered in cold blood in Trincomalee in the past few days and I am distressed to note that the government has watched helplessly while the killings took place," Mr Bandaranaike said in a telegramme to the president. "Is this the peace that you promised the people at the cost of the unity and sovereignty of the country.?" Mr Bandaranaike said.

The LTTE considers Trincomalee the future capital of their hoped for separate state of Eelam, and wants some 60,000 Sinhalese settlers there to leave.

The rioting broke out Wednesday after Mr Jayewardene announced the make-up of an interim administrative council for the island's Northern and Eastern Provinces, giving the LTTE a majority of its seats.

Indian Troops Criticized

BK041250 Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Colombo, Oct 4 (AFP)—Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene Sunday criticized the Indian Peacekeeping Force's efforts in maintaining law and order in the riot-torn east of the country, the *Lanka Puwath* state news agency said.

His comments came a day after he ordered Sri Lankan and Indian troops to shoot on sight anybody carrying arms and refusing to surrender them in the northeastern town of Trincomalee. Mr Jayewardene issued the shoot-on-sight order as the dominant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) were reported to be continuing their attacks on Sinhalese and Moslems in the Trincomalee area.

A Buddhist monk, protesting the attacks near his temple in China Bay, near Trincomalee, was shot dead by Tamil Tigers Sunday, government officials said.

At least 20 people have died in communal violence which broke out in the area Wednesday, reports said.

Mr Jayewardene said Sunday India was not carrying out its part of a peace accord signed between the two countries in July in providing military assistance, *Lanka Puwath* said.

He also directed the commanding officer of the Indian Southern Command, General Depinder Singh, to cooperate immediately with Sri Lankan forces to maintain law and order in the east, the agency said.

He was speaking at a high-level conference reviewing law and order in the Trincomalee area attended by top aides, Gen Singh and the Sri Lankan Joint Operations Commander, Gen Cyril Ranatunge.

Mr Jayewardene said the Indian Peacekeeping Force had to give military support when requested by Sri Lanka under terms of the peace accord signed July 29 and intended to end four years of ethnic violence on the island, *Lanka Puwath* said.

In Trincomalee, he said, the Sri Lankan forces were in barracks as decreed by the pact. He said Indian troops were also in barracks when they should be out keeping the peace, *Lanka Puwath* said.

Mr Jayewardene directed Gen Singh to coordinate activities with Gen Ranatunge and take immediate steps to reinforce law and order, *Lanka Puwath* said.

He also said that if the Indian Peacekeeping Force did not act immediately, he would direct it to withdraw from the east and instruct Sri Lankan troops to restore law and order there.

Lanka Puwath said Gen Singh had accepted the president's directive and had flown to the east with Sri Lankan commanders.

Rioting in the area broke out Wednesday after Mr Jayewardene announced the composition of an interim administrative council for the Northern and Eastern Provinces, giving the LTTE a majority of seats.

So far, more than 5,000 people have been made homeless as the Liberation Tigers continued their attacks on Sinhalese and Moslems, official sources said Sunday. Independent sources said the eastern port was facing a food crisis as Tigers continued to block key road entrances to the city.

Latest unconfirmed reports from the east said a Sri Lankan military camp at Kalthadi, near Kanthalai, 20 miles from Trincomalee, was attacked Sunday by an unknown armed group. Unofficial sources said about 25 people attacked the security camp and about three were killed by retaliating troops.

Lanka Puwath, quoting an Indian Embassy source, said an Indian peacekeeping patrol was stopped by a large crowd near China Bay Sunday which started shooting. It also quoted top-level police sources as saying the LTTE had been active in the east Sunday.

Jayewardene Criticism Denied

BK041626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] The general officer commanding in chief, Southern Command, Lieutenant General Depinder Singh, accompanied by India's acting high commissioner to Sri Lanka, Mr Nirupam Sen, called on the Sri Lankan president, Mr Jayewardene, in Colombo today. The spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said in New Delhi this evening that the situation in Trincomalee and measures to restore peace were discussed in detail. It has been claimed that President Jayewardene had said in the meeting that he will move the Sri Lankan forces to Trincomalee to restore law and order and ask for the withdrawal of the peacekeeping force in case peace is not restored. No such remarks were made by Mr Jayewardene at the meeting which was held in a businesslike manner. India is taking measures to ensure that the peacekeeping force meets its responsibility in terms of the agreement. There have been recent instances where units of the Sri Lankan police, Armed Forces, and home

guards indulged in provocative actions against the peacekeeping force. The situation, however, has been defused following high-level discussions between the governments of India and Sri Lanka. Both India and Sri Lanka are determined to fulfill the terms of the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement. A spokesman of the Indian High Commission in Colombo said that meeting, which was also attended by the Sri Lankan national security minister, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, decided that the Sri Lankan security forces will remain confined to barracks. The joint patrolling by the Sri Lankan police and the peacekeeping force will continue as before. The peacekeeping force will be in effective charge to ensure law and order and protect all communities.

Meanwhile, a Buddhist monk was killed yesterday in a violent incident in Trincomalee. The high commission's spokesman claimed that a patrol party of the peacekeeping force was stopped at a roadblock by a large crowd last evening. The crowd fired at the patrol sporadically in which one soldier was seriously injured. The spokesman said there was no firing by the peacekeeping force and the priest probably was hit in the firing by the crowd.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry has also refuted the claim made by the LTTE leader, Mr Prabhakaran, that assurances given to him in his recent meetings with the Indian high commissioner, Mr J.N. Dixit, have not been fulfilled by India. He said that India has fulfilled all the clauses of the agreement reached with Mr Prabhakaran during the discussions held between the 23d and 25th of last month. This includes issues like the appointment of the chief administrator, the LTTE representation in the interim administrative council, and specific powers for the interim council. The spokesman said it is the LTTE which came up with fresh demands after all the terms of the agreement were met by Mr Jayewardene even though one of his new demands for inclusion of fresh names in the interim council was subsequently agreed to by Mr Jayewardene.

The LTTE's totally untenable demand for appointment of the chief administrator, which is completely at variance with the agreement, was rejected by the Sri Lankan president. The spokesman said it is the LTTE which has not fulfilled the terms of agreement reached between Mr Prabhakaran and the Indian high commissioner, Mr J. N. Dixit. The entire conversation between Mr Prabhakaran and Mr Dixit has been taped by both sides, and if necessary, India can make the entire contents of the conversation public. This will clearly establish that in order to divert attention from its intimidation, coercion, and killing of fellow Tamils and attempts to prevent the holding of free and fair elections in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, the LTTE leadership is making statements which are at total variance with the truth. There should be no doubt in the mind of LTTE that the Government of India is determined to implement the provisions of the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement and will not be deterred by attempts to subvert its implementation.

'Boatload of Weapons' Found by Gunboat

BK031134 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Two LTTE leaders, Kumarappan and Kumendran, were apprehended around 0530 this morning with a boatload of weapons, by a Sri Lankan naval gunboat 10 miles north of Point Pedro in northern Sri Lanka, official sources told *Lanka Puwath*.

The sources described Kumarappan as an LTTE leader of the Jaffna area, while Kumendran's name figured as the leader of the gang responsible for the Kitulutuwa massacre in Trincomalee of innocent civilian bus passengers.

Police Arrest 2 Involved in Raid on Army Camp

BK021209 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1140 GMT 2 Oct 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Test] Colombo, Oct 02 (*Lanka Puwath*)—The police have arrested two members of a gang of insurgents belonging to the proscribed Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna who participated in last week's attack on an army detachment in southern Sri Lanka.

Senior superintendent of police, Galle, W.A. Weeraratne told *Lanka Puwath* today that investigations reveal that the attack on the Army detachment situated on a plantation was well planned and executed with the connivance of the watcher. The police are hot on the trail of 11 other suspects.

NOTES

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names which are rendered phonetically or transliterated by FBIS/JPRS are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in 8 volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Africa (Sub-Sahara), Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically. Current JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcovers or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. DOD consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.) For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (703) 527-2368, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.